

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Detroit asks: did rebates only stretch slump?

By Judith Serrin
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit
As automobile manufacturers and dealers go through their second week of post-rebate business, they are facing the nagging possibility that they may have rearranged rather than stimulated auto sales.

If so, the multimillion dollar rebate plan — six weeks during which automobiles were marketed like bargain-basement linens — may have interrupted, not ended, an industry slump.

What is unclear yet is exactly who bought cars under the rebate plan in January and February. Was it a family that was planning to buy a car this spring anyway, and speeded up its purchase to qualify for a \$200 to \$600 bonus from the manufacturer? Or, was it a family that would not have bought a car except for the special deal?

If the answer is the first alternative, the spring buying spurge that the industry is counting on may never materialize.

That is why the analysts were waiting for the March sales reports with such concern.

At this writing Chrysler had reported its sales figures for the first 10 days of the month. The corporation said its sales rose nearly 1 percent over last year's levels for the same time.

General Motors also said Thursday that its early March sales were up 23 percent from the level of March 1-10, 1974, and were the strongest for the first 10 days of a month since last October.

Elsewhere, early reports from dealers around the nation are spotty, with most noting a sharp drop in salesroom traffic.

Daniel Hayes, executive vice-president of the Detroit Automobile Dealers Association, said that sales this week in the Detroit area, "while not as good as during the rebate time period, were better than some of us thought they would be."

The expected slowdown in traffic, he said, at least "wasn't quite as deep as I thought."

Like the rest of the industry, Mr. Hayes is pinning his hopes on the traditional spring buying season. Usually, he explained, by the end of March auto sales start picking up.

"That's when the crocuses are out, [the consumer] thinks of spring, he wants a new car," Mr. Hayes observed.

But some dealers are afraid there will be no spring upturn unless the economy improves dramatically. A "pepka, Kans., Oldsmobile dealer said "a lot of buyers are hesitating. They think there is going to be another rebate program."

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Congress mulls tying extra South Viet aid to firm cutoff date

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Congress may approve some, or all, of the \$300 million in extra military aid President Ford wants for South Vietnam — provided that a definite date is established for an end to all military and, perhaps, economic, help.

This is the feeling of some congressional sources here as Congress prepares to turn from the issue of aid for Cambodia to what to do about Vietnam.

[A proposed compromise \$22.5 million emergency U.S. military aid for Cambodia was rejected by the House Foreign Affairs Committee Thursday, 18 to 15, the Associated Press reported.]

Whereas Congress widely views Cambodia as already lost and extra military aid as a waste of American resources, many senators and representatives see South Vietnam as "clearly defensible," in the words of one source just back from a visit there.

These elements now emerge:

- The idea of cutting off all military aid to South Vietnam sometime this year gains support in the Senate. It has been learned that Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R) of Maryland has been circulating the concept; he occupies the centrist ground important in gaining maximum Senate support.

It also has been learned that Sen. Adlai Stevenson III (D) of Illinois — another moderate liberal — strongly supports the Mathias concept, although as of this writing he has not formally endorsed the proposal. However, sources who know the Stevenson thinking expect the two men to reach agreement and jointly sponsor the idea.

- Behind this concept lies the determination of many congressional liberals and moderates to make clear to South Vietnam's President Thieu that U.S. military aid soon will end and that he therefore must negotiate a peace with Vietnam, with the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong.

Come senators believe a cutoff of U.S. military aid this year might also make it clear to South Vietnamese voters that if President Thieu does not begin negotiations, they should consider electing a pro-negotiation assembly in elections this August, or a pro-negotiation president in October.

- In recent days another Senate concept has lost ground — trying to obtain a reduced level of violence in South Vietnam by negotiating to obtain agreement among the Soviet Union, China, and the United States to pressure the two Vietnams into tapering off the fighting — and holding up on supplies to see that they had to.

However, some who initially had supported this idea now believe it will not work at this time. Their grounds: the growing North Vietnamese offensive, if it becomes, as expected, a major military effort, will have to run its course before the North Vietnamese will be willing to negotiate.

Now, this reasoning goes, the North Vietnamese are intent on trying to win militarily; if in several months they have been unable to, their Chinese and Soviet supporters may be willing to talk about a negotiated settlement.

It is not known at this time how much Senate support exists for the idea circulated by Sen. Frank Church (D) of Idaho to end both military and economic aid to South Vietnam by July 1, 1977. However, it is known that some senators who might have been expected to back it have indicated interest in the Mathias concept instead.

Seeking a tax cut by Easter

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Congress and the White House are rushing down to the wire to get a tax-cut program, though not an energy policy, enacted into law before the Easter recess.

Rep. Al Ullman (D) of Oregon, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, is "willing to work around the clock" to get a tax bill around President Ford's desk by March 26, when the Senate begins its holiday. The House takes off March 26.

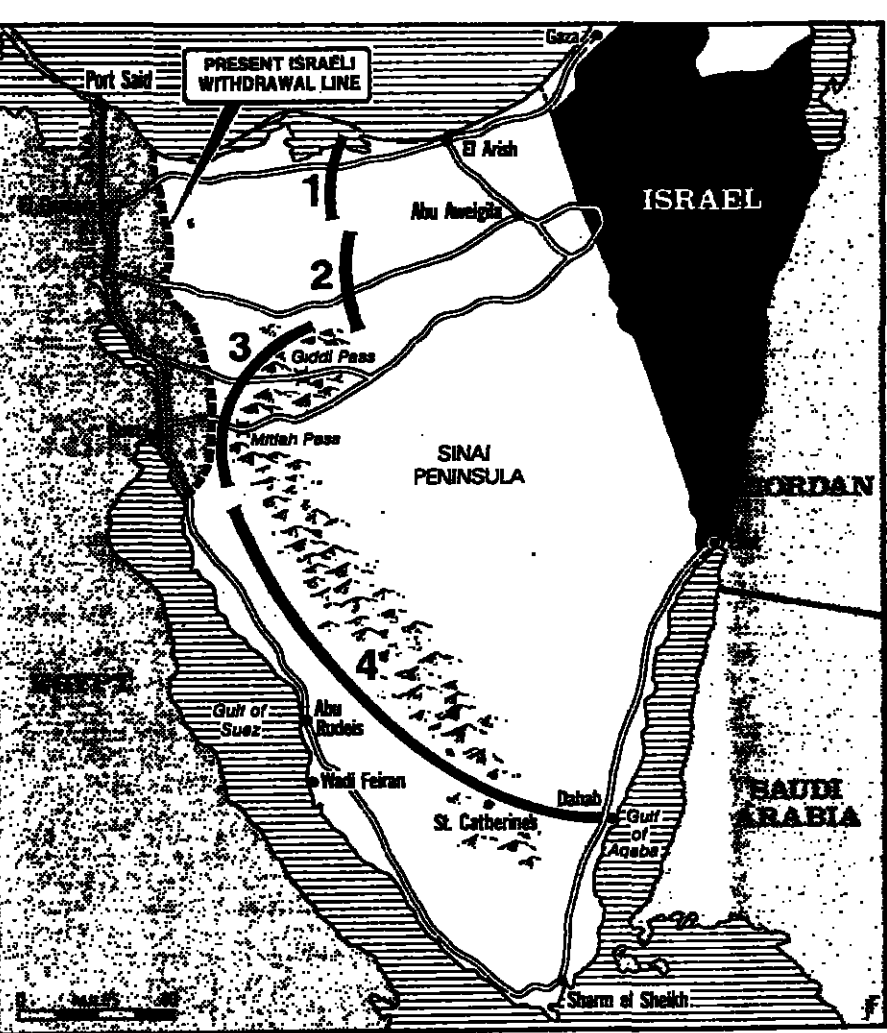
Main obstacle to quick passage of the tax bill is not its size, expected to be in the range of \$25 billion to \$30 billion, weighted to help the poor, but an effort to repeal the controversial oil-depletion allowance.

Repeal of this allowance, which permits oil companies to deduct 22 percent of their gross income from oil and gas properties from taxable income, was tacked onto the \$21.3-billion tax-cut bill passed by the House and sent to the Senate.

The Senate Finance Committee, chaired by Russell B. Long (D) of Louisiana, plans to send the tax-cut bill to the full Senate shorn of the depletion repeal. But the full Senate may tack it right back on, before sending it to conference with the House.

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How Kissinger links Cyprus, Mideast problems



Israel's four present defensive positions in Sinai

Crux of Mideast talks: where to divide Sinai

By Francis Osher
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem
U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger took with him to Aswan for his second round of talks with Egyptian President Sadat an extensive picture of the military implications for Israel of a further pullback in Sinai.

The Israeli appraisal is said to divide the Sinai front into roughly four parts:

1. The northern sector along the Mediterranean from El Qantara on the Suez Canal to El Arish, near the Gaza Strip. This region is viewed here as comparatively simple to defend since its deep sand dunes would offer a formidable obstacle to any Egyptian attacking force.
2. Immediately south of the coastal zone is the open sector of the Sinai front, or the Abu Aweigila salient. There are no natural obstacles in this area and it is therefore assumed here that any attempt to break into the heart of Sinai would be focused in this area.
3. South of the salient lie the strategic Mitlah and Gidi mountain passes. These are viewed here as the gateways to Sinai. They are easily defendable and provide protection extending both to the northern and southern parts of the peninsula.
4. South of the passes are the Gulf of Suez and forbidding mountain ranges. The only possible place for large army units to pass in this sector is along the coast of the Gulf of Suez on the road linking Wadi Feiran with the historic Greek Orthodox monastery of Saint Catherine and from there with the Israeli settlement of Dahab, halfway between Sharm el Sheikh and Eilat on the Gulf of Aqaba.

If the Israeli forces withdraw some 30 to 50 kilometers (18 to 3 1/2 miles) eastward from their present positions in Sinai, without evacuating the two passes and the Abu Rudeis oil field, the Egyptians would gain access only to the northernmost route to the inner Sinai region. This would not cause any major anxiety here.

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NATO solidarity vital in Soviet talks

By Joseph C. Harsch

Over the past week U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger took time out from his patient pursuit of an interim Egypt-Israel arrangement to visit Ankara and try to get the Cyprus problem off dead center. The two efforts have more in common than would appear on the surface.

There is a limit on what Dr. Kissinger can hope to get in the Middle East. He very much hopes, and even expects, that he will get a new arrangement between Israel and Egypt which will involve a substantial

PATTERN OF DIPLOMACY

further withdrawal of Israeli armed forces in the Sinai to be balanced by an official step-down by Egypt from the present state of hostility. But after that Dr. Kissinger knows that the Middle East problem moves back to Geneva with the Soviets sitting in on further negotiations.

A dream and a goal

It follows from the above that a full and final settlement of the Middle East is a dream and a goal, but not yet a visible possibility on the horizon. On the contrary, the unavoidable return to the Geneva conference after the new Egypt-Israel arrangement will mean Moscow is likely to be playing a major role in the Middle East for a long time to come.

And that in turn makes it all the more urgent for Dr. Kissinger to repair the damaged southern flank of NATO on the very frontier of the U.S.S.R. and astride the Soviet gateway from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean.

If Dr. Kissinger could look ahead to an early settlement between Israel and Syria and then to a solution to the problem of the Palestinian refugees, he would no longer need to be too concerned about the stalemate between Greeks and Turks over Cyprus. But the only thing immediately in sight in the Middle East itself now is the abatement of the tension between Egypt and Israel.

Reduction of danger seen
That abatement, if reached, will very much reduce the danger of another Arab-Israeli war. In fact it could lead to a sufficient reduction in tension all around Israel to mean a long-term condition of what might be called half-hostility instead of the present full hostility. Syria, for example, would not be likely to get into serious fighting with Israel while Egypt was moving into a twilight zone of "peaceful coexistence" with Israel.

But a true settlement of Israel's relations with all its Arab neighbors would involve many things which are not now within reach. Israel is certainly not ready yet to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

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American teen-agers? Nyet, provincial Russian

How to keep 'em down on Soviet farm

By Dev Murarka
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
How to keep the Soviet Union's rural youth "down on the farm" is a problem vexing the authorities.

Since 1964 some 140,000 high school graduates out of 180,000 have left the villages of the predominantly agricultural Povolzhya region, 550 miles southwest of Moscow, for the cities. These

figures hint at the size of the problem facing Soviet planners trying to halt the cityward migration of the country's youth.

In an interview published in the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta, First Secretary of the Politburo regional Communist Party Fedor Morgun frankly discussed the problem and warned that if this trend continues, Soviet farms in the future will be undermanned and agricultural production will suffer.

Significantly, the discussion categorically rejects the widely held theory that youth is drawn to the cities by the bright lights and exciting life. Far from it, claims Mr. Morgun from his experience and research. Most rural high school graduates leave because they want to make a career for themselves — and they are prepared to work for it under even harder conditions than on the farms.

*Please turn to Page 4

Grocery coupons: hot item, but some cry 'foul'

By Clayton Jones
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Are those "cents-off" coupons at United States food stores really the bargains they are cut out to be?

Penny-pinching grocery buyers think so — and they have turned coupons into the hottest promotion device since the supermarket trading stamps were halted. Even the 2 cent-off coupons prove ripe for clipping.

But consumer spokesmen in the U.S. are beginning to charge that coupon "discounts" are more elusive than real — and that food costs could be lower if companies simply dropped the coupon business.

Coupon clipping has doubled in seven years to the point where 9 out of 10 households redeem coupons in checkout lines, food industry surveys show.

At least 50 billion coupons were sent out by mail or in publications in 1974, a record for the industry. Yet less than 10 percent were redeemed — and even then at a cost to the industry of over \$500 million.

Another \$200 million was estimated to be siphoned off by fraudulent coupon redemptions — customers redeeming coupons without purchasing the items, or coupon "handits" cashing in bulk clippings with unwary redemption centers, or store clerks

snipping and slipping batches of coupons into cash registers and pocketing the cash refund.

Fifteen to 25 percent of redeemed coupons are frauds, and the practice rivals illegal bookmaking, says Irving Cohen, president of Supermarket Specialties Services of New York.

In January, a federal grand jury indicted officers of a coupon clearing house for illegally bilking food manufacturers with bulk amounts of coupons gathered in central Pennsylvania.

Couponing costs eventually end up boosting food prices, says Dr. Charles L. Hinkle, a University of Colorado marketing professor. And there are other hidden costs in coupons.

The cost of handling each coupon rose from 3 to 5 cents last fall. Chain stores — which cash in the manufacturers' coupons to receive the five cents — claim a seven-cent handling charge would be fairer. Cashiers often take more time handling coupons than ringing up sales, they say.

Any apparent savings by coupons is also eaten away by the wide differences of food prices within given areas, it is said. For a grocery load of 43 items at \$36.97, for instance, the final price can vary as much as \$1.68 in one neighborhood, consumer and food store spokesmen find.

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Sessions due under UN auspices in New York City

Greeks, Turks to resume Cyprus talks

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y. Cyprus seems to have been nudged grudgingly past one more dangerous obstacle.

But virtually no one here expects a quick or simple solution to the basic conflict.

A prime Western objective, therefore, is to isolate the dispute — to confine it to the lovely Mediterranean island itself rather than let it further embroil relations between NATO members, especially the United States, Turkey, and Greece.

After three weeks of laborious efforts the United Nations Security Council finally reached a "consensus" Wednesday calling for renewed talks between the feuding Cypriot communities, this time under the "personal auspices" of the UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

In effect, the Security Council knocked the two communities' collective heads together, insisting on passing a resolution of its own when it could not get their support for a compromise wording. The Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot representatives expressed their reservations but agreed tentatively to resume the talks broken off last month, leaving the details of how, when, and where fuzzy.

The trouble is, as one Western diplomat put it, "Even if they do talk,

so what? The same problems remain. Meanwhile they are playing for time."

Certainly time still seems to be needed for bitter wounds to heal and for an acknowledgment of "realities" to seep in on both sides. Until that happens, it is widely accepted here, the kind of compromise essential to a genuine settlement is likely to remain out of reach even while the risks of guerrilla warfare or terrorism mount.

On one side, the effective negotiating power is Turkey with its 35,000 troops squarely in command of 40 percent of the island.

Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş, when conducting negotiations with the Greek Cypriots, "has to refer every comma to the Turkish generals," says one well-informed source here.

Early progress doubted

Since the Turkish government is a weak interim one, itself under the thumb of the military, it is not expected to make serious concessions in the near future. Elections which could possibly change this situation are unlikely to take place before June when the current Parliament's mandate runs out.

On the other side, the effective negotiating power is the Greek Cypriot leadership. This is divided between the highly respected and moderate Glavkos Clerides, who is backed by Greece but lacks a strong political following on the island, and the more

radical President Makarios, who still can muster sufficient mass Greek Cypriot support to defy Athens, if necessary.

Athens, it is reliably reported, is ready to cut its losses and push for a settlement. But whether President Makarios is able, or even wants, to come up with the sort of concessions that would satisfy the Turks is doubted here.

How to resettle refugees

The Archbishop has 200,000 Greek Cypriot refugees on his hands whose plight embitters and radicalizes his whole community. The only way that the bulk of these refugees can be resettled quickly is:

• By a generous Turkish withdrawal from some of the northern industrialized areas the Turks now hold.

• By a Turkish decision to let a number of the refugees return to their homes within the Turkish-held zone.

Such Turkish concessions currently are not even in sight. Nor do some Greek Cypriot strategists expect such concessions until the cost of hanging on to a large slice of the island begins to exert real pressure on Turkey.

Greek Cypriot opinion, according to well-informed sources here, is still far from accepting today's new "realities." Hence it is feared President Makarios cannot yet make genuine concessions even if he wishes to, and the slide toward terrorism may soon begin.

The greatest danger seen here is of a violent Turkish reaction to any terrorist campaign, with Ankara resorting to its overwhelming force rather than opting for compromise under pressure.

* Coupons: hot item but . . .

Continued from Page 1

To combat this, Chicago recently passed a city ordinance requiring food retailers to put the price of the item on the coupon along with the amount of cents-off.

"It is unfair and confusing to consumers when two or three chains advertised cents-off on the same item without stating the regular price," said Terry Hacin, of Chicago Weights and Measures Department.

Recent studies by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) also show that the average chain supermarket is either out-of-stock or overpriced on 10.8 percent — some as high as 57 percent — of its advertised specials.

And more stores are now promoting their nonfood items — which get higher mark-ups than the more competitive food items — with coupons given for large food purchases. Consumer groups charge that there are no savings in this new "deceptive"

promotion. Even a few gas stations now issue 5-cent coupons to sell gas.

Coupons are often used for new products and convenience items that cost more than staples. And even with a coupon, one brand of breakfast cereal, for instance, may still cost more than another.

Heavy users of coupons are families in the \$10,000 to \$15,000 income brackets. The bigger the family, the more interest in coupons. Lower-income families were found to use them least, according to coupon marketing companies.

And those who use coupons spend 2½ times more for food than those who do not use coupons, the survey found.

Coupons may go the way of trading stamps which came under fire from the FTC in 1969. A few food companies have backed away from using coupons because of the economics involved.

Rhodesia defies South Africa

Talks on blacks' political role deadlocked as Smith plans closed trial for black minister

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith is defying South African pressure to make some gesture that would break the deadlock stemming from his arrest of one of Rhodesia's leading African nationalists, the Rev. Ndabingi Sithole.

Mr. Sithole's arrest has brought to a halt the talks between Mr. Smith and African nationalists on opening up the Rhodesian political system to blacks — and so presumably to black majority rule. (Blacks outnumber whites about 25 to 1 in Rhodesia, but whites still have a virtual monopoly of political power.)

The talks had gotten under way at the turn of the year under the joint pressure of South African Premier John Vorster (or Mr. Smith and white Rhodesians) and of the presidents of Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana (on black Rhodesians). There is little doubt that but for Mr. Vorster's discreet arm-twisting, Mr. Smith would never have agreed to parley with the two main components of black nationalism in Rhodesia, the followers of Joshua Nkomo and of the Rev. Mr. Sithole.

Rivalry troubles

On the nationalist side, a problem throughout has been the rivalry for leadership between Mr. Nkomo and the Rev. Mr. Sithole — the latter being the more outspokenly radical of the two. It is also Mr. Sithole's followers who have shouldered most of the guerrilla warfare in Rhodesia hitherto.

When Mr. Smith arrested the Rev. Mr. Sithole (on suspicion of plotting the murder of rivals for African leadership), the other nationalists broke off the talks. Negotiation was

impossible, they said, until Mr. Sithole was released.

From South Africa came a compromise suggestion — in the hope that compliance with it might get the talks under way again. This was that Mr. Sithole be tried in open court, not in secret as Mr. Smith proposed. The Rhodesian Government has responded by announcing that arrangements for a secret trial stand.

Vorster is dismayed

It is clear that South African Prime Minister Vorster is as dismayed as anybody at this turn of events; his aim is to avoid race war in Rhodesia into which South Africa might be drawn. But the Rev. Mr. Sithole's continued detention and eventual trial in camera make intensification of guerrilla operations by his followers a certainty.

Many await Mr. Vorster's next move. Will he resort to tighter arm-twisting of Mr. Smith to get him to be less obdurate about the imprisoned Rev. Mr. Sithole?

U.S. customs collections up 9 percent in '74

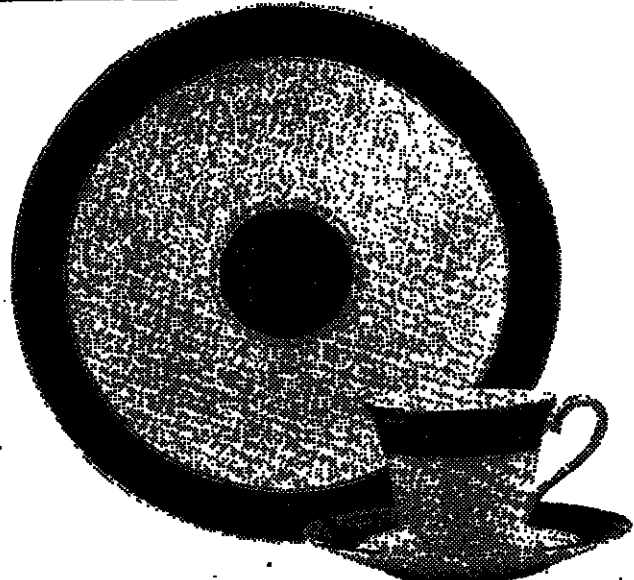
By the Associated Press

New York The United States Customs Service says collections for 1974 were up 9 percent to \$4.7 billion.

Customs collections include duty on imported goods and tourist purchases, as well as commercial shipments, excise and other federal taxes.

The New York-New Jersey region collected 29 percent of the total — \$1.37 billion or 4 percent more than during the previous year.

The second-highest collections were reported by Los Angeles with \$486 million. Detroit was third with \$269 million.



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U.S. mission in Moscow seeks to curb A-blasts

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

A United States technical task force now in Moscow is submitting to the Russians new American proposals for limiting and monitoring peaceful nuclear explosions.

While the ultimate deadline for their work is March 31, 1976, when the threshold test ban is to go into effect, it is hoped here that the two superpowers may have some interim proposals to submit to the 80 signatories of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty meeting in Geneva in May.

The official American view has turned sharply against peaceful explosions. This year's U.S. budget for research on these lines is only \$1 million and Fred C. Ikle, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has called peaceful ex-

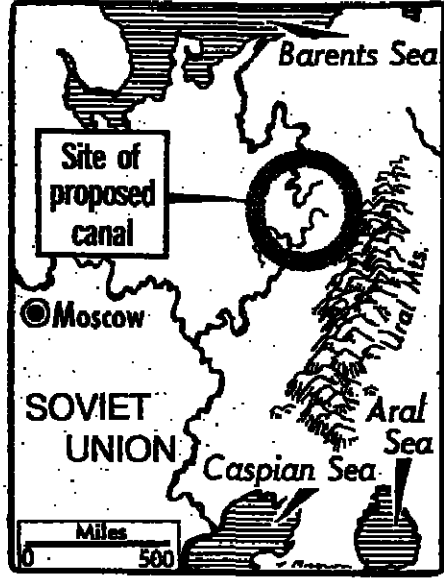
plosions "criminal." He believes the United States made a fundamental error in the 1950s by promoting the worldwide spread of nuclear technology under the guise of peaceful atomic energy programs.

Indian blast recalled

One consequence of this proliferation of expertise and nuclear materials, American experts now realize, was the Indian nuclear explosion, ostensibly for peaceful purposes, last year.

But the Soviet Union is far from agreeing with this assessment, a point persistently made by those American scientists, notably those of the Livermore Laboratories of Berkeley, Calif., who are still interested in research in peaceful nuclear explosions.

The most grandiose and perhaps most practical of the projects now



under consideration by the Soviet Union is one to divert several rivers that normally flow into the Barents Sea. Their course would be reversed to the Volga. This would help raise the level of the Caspian Sea to its former level. The Caspian Sea level has gone down eight feet over a period of years, thereby leaving ports and fishing villages separated from the water and cutting the sea's yield of fish in half.

Wide-ranging impact expected California nears auto-smog decision

By Curtis J. Stimmer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Californians — who buy about one million cars a year — are on a collision course with federal officials over auto-smog control.

Impact could come March 17 (Monday) when the state Air Resources Board (ARB) decides whether to hold the line on strict air-pollution standards for new cars here — in possible defiance of federal regulations.

Since 10 percent of the cars produced annually in the United States go to California, the decision here could have wide-ranging implications. It may also directly affect the quality of air in California for years to come.

The federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently called for a relaxation of auto smog-control rules nationally — based on health concerns.

tion from ARB chairman Tom Quinn and other pollution officials here. A long-time aide to California's new Governor, Edmund G. Brown Jr., the youthful Mr. Quinn is committed to driving smog from Los Angeles basin and other urban areas of the state.

Hearings held

ARB has been holding hearings during the last two weeks, regarding the imposition of state anti-pollution standards. ARB wants more stringent regulations for California, not easier ones.

Chairman Quinn envisions, among other things, forcing Detroit to make more efficient, smog-free car engines; mandatory periodic car inspections (since older autos tend to spew out more pollution than newer ones); a boost to carpooling by legislating bus lanes for freeways and more metropolitan parking lots.

ARB calls the federal government's decision to ease auto-pollution standards "an obvious capitulation to the oil and gas companies."

But smog-control officials here also

express concern over possible health dangers from the catalytic converters now installed on 1975 California-sold cars.

And they are now considering adopting new sulfate-emission standards which would force modification of existing catalysts; mandating use of low-sulfur gasoline; and adopting (for California-purchased cars) cleaner, "stratified charge" engines.

Vote scheduled

Also ARB members will vote March 17 on a proposal to impose still stricter standards for other auto-smog components — hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, and oxides of nitrogen.

But engine changes, automakers insist, would result in higher prices for new cars. And oil interests say that effective gas desulfurization (which would decrease dangers from the present catalytic converter and perhaps make it acceptable to EPA) could also cost millions of dollars to industry — resulting in higher prices for the consumer at the gas pump.

Detroit asks: did rebates stretch slump?

continued from Page 1

In the short run, industry spokesmen agree that the rebates accomplished the goal of getting car sales moving.

Chrysler Corporation, which initiated the rebate program with television advertisements during the Super Bowl, noted that its total sales during the rebate period were up 36 percent, compared to a general auto industry increase of 18 percent from model-introductions in October to an 12.

The greatest increase for Chrysler, spokesman said, was a 42 percent gain in sales of small cars, which had seen a particular drag on the market.

Hoping to maintain its sales pace — about equal with last year's for the same period, Chrysler announced midweek that it would extend its rebate program until the end of March.

The number of cars Chrysler had on hand decreased from a 139 day supply at the beginning of the period to 73

days at the end, a supply the company said it "can be very happy with."

Chrysler is continuing a modified rebate program for three weeks, promising rebates of \$200 for the purchase of some small cars.

Ford Motor Company, General Motors, and American Motors Corporation have abandoned rebates, but they are making some adjustments on the base price of models, generally by cutting down on the amount of standard equipment.

The industry as a whole sold about 683,000 cars during February — a sales rate that, if continued over the year, would mean a total of 7.3 million units. Although this is a considerable increase over the 5.6 million-unit sales rate of November, it is still far below the 9.8 million cars sold in 1973.

Furthermore, the February sales included a high number of foreign imports — 148,000 cars — or 21.5 percent of the market, the highest rate of import sales in four years.

'Cheating' suspected

American technicians suspect the Soviets are insisting on the value of nuclear explosions for creating lakes, or canals, or for releasing the flow of oil and gas from subterranean chambers (all of which American research has found disappointing), because they would like to use the peaceful blasts to cheat on the 150 kiloton threshold that was proposed at the Moscow summit.

An explosion of 300 kilotons — ostensibly for peaceful uses — would yield to the Russians a great deal of information they could apply to military uses, experts say.

Emissions reduced

In dispute is the catalytic converter — a device required on 1975 cars sold in California which dramatically reduces smog-producing oxide emissions without hurting gas mileage.

The rest of the United States was supposed to be subject to the same standards as California by 1977. But new EPA administrator Russell E. Train says the converter may emit dangerous quantities of sulfates — some of it sulfuric acid.

Given this, a federal rollback of standards has been decreed — giving cars elsewhere in the United States until 1980 to meet pollution requirements.

EPA's edict triggered sharp reac-

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Bonn finds recession spurs Army recruiting

By Reuter

Bonn
After years of recruitment problems, West Germany's armed forces are enjoying the unfamiliar luxury of choosing candidates from a growing stream of volunteers.

To the surprise of Defense Ministry experts, the number of applications from students intent on a military career soared to 65,000 last year from 49,000 in 1973. The selection boards choose a little more than 35,000.

Ministry spokesmen say the trend is partly due to the lure of improved training facilities, which provide young soldiers with qualifications they can use in civilian life.

In addition, West German teenagers nowadays seem more ready than their elder brothers to accept

that the armed forces are really necessary. Last year, for the first time, the number of conscientious objectors was down.

Economics a factor

But with college openings in short supply, cutbacks in many industrial training plans, and 123,000 people under 20 out of work, no one questions that there are other reasons too.

"There's no doubt that the economic situation has been a factor," a Defense Ministry spokesman said.

The armed forces have 1,500 university openings at their disposal, and hope to have 4,500 by 1978. The Defense Ministry foots the education bill for the officer cadets who fill them, and in return the graduates serve for eight years after qualifying

— or repay the money if they leave the forces.

For university candidates and would-be skilled workers, the Army offers a secure alternative to the uncertainties of waiting for a college opportunity or looking around for a company willing to take on trainees.

Two options compared

Even high-school graduates interested in college are thinking twice before doing their national service for the obligatory 15 months on pay of about 165 marks (about \$67) a month. If they choose to volunteer instead, they are paid four or five times as much and only serve seven months longer.

One story highlighting the change in

attitudes tells of an entire high school class that took the second option.

Although the forces can draw on greater manpower now for recruits, defense experts say a professional force on the British model would be too expensive. The intention is for 80 percent of the force to be professional, compared with 55 percent of the 496,000 soldiers today.

Why one joined

Twenty-one-year-old Gerd Steffens, from near Cologne, is typical of today's volunteer. Steffens has not made up his mind about a career and thought he could do worse than spending two years marking time.

He earns 820 marks (about \$330) a month and more often than not drives home to his parents for the weekend.

Why it's hard to stop flow of illegal aliens into the U.S.

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Beefed-up efforts to stop the flow of illegal aliens into the United States — aliens who fill jobs that could go to out-of-work U.S. citizens — include:

• Stricter government checks. Last spring the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) instituted a system in which any suspected illegal aliens applying for social security would have their applications referred to immigration officials.

INS officials say aliens who defraud

the government of social security payments cost the U.S. more than \$100 million a year in unpaid federal taxes.

• Tamper-proof identity cards. Aliens frequently are able to buy false identification, allowing them to slip through border checkpoints. But the INS has come up with an identity card with magnetic imprints, issued to all aliens, which is practically impossible to counterfeit.

• Beefed-up border patrols. President Ford's budget also calls for 800 new border patrolmen. Last year the INS, with a staff of 8,000, arrested 788,000 illegal aliens, compared with 686,000 in 1973.

Big loophole

• A new presidential commission, under the Domestic Council, to formulate policies that cut across agency lines.

But there remains a big loophole in the U.S. Government efforts:

"It is necessary," says Vance Jarvis of the INS, "to get some legislation" making it unlawful to hire illegal aliens. "As of now there is absolutely nothing to prevent someone hiring as many illegal aliens as possible."

It's not an offense

Rep. Peter J. Rodino Jr. (D) of New Jersey has introduced such a bill, only to have it bottled up in the Senate immigration and naturalization subcommittee.

The problem is illustrated by Ben Stanley, who includes some illegal aliens in his Los Angeles glass-cutting business.

"It's not an offense," he says, in addition to working for low wages, the brothers, Roberto and Raoul, are honest, reliable, efficient, and hard-working, he says.

Roberto came into the U.S. two years ago, paying \$225 to be smuggled across the California border in the trunk of a car. He has never been caught, even though he speaks no English.

Deported 3 times

Raoul came into California through Texas by clinging to the underside of a train. He thinks it is a joke that he has been deported three times only to come back to the U.S.

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Arms caches in Pakistan colleges

By Qutubuddin Aziz
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Karachi, Pakistan
A midnight police swoop on student dormitories in a score of Pakistan universities and colleges has uncovered the many arsenals hidden in the nation's campuses.

The huge haul of illicit arms included more than 500 revolvers and pistols, 9 Sten guns, 30 rifles and shotguns, a variety of explosives, and mounds of ammunition. The raids were conducted Feb. 21 under the glare of TV cameras and flood lights. Groups of newsmen, magistrates, and campus officials accompanied the raiding police squads.

The largest single seizure of weapons was in the Peshawar University hostel where nine Sten guns, more than 380 revolvers and pistols, and dozens of hand grenades were found.

Police have detained about 400 students in the Punjab, Sind, and the North-West Frontier Province in connection with the contraband arms.

Anti-Pakistan literature seized in Peshawar campus raids included some pamphlets written by Ajmal Khattak, the runaway secretary-general of the outlawed National Awami Party, who, according to Pakistan officials, is directing terrorist activity in the North-West Frontier Province from a sanctuary in Afghanistan. Mr. Khattak, with Kabul's support, wants the frontier province and Baluchistan to form independent Pakhistan.

The federal government ordered a crackdown on the "cells of violence" in the country's campuses after the Feb. 8 assassination of a top-ranking Bhutto aide, Hayat Mohammad Khan Sherpao, in a bomb blast at Peshawar University. On the same day two armed students shot and killed the principal of a government college in Larkana, Premier Bhutto's hometown in Sind, after they had been expelled for misbehavior.

Typical of the efficient and massive police strike on campus arsenals was the midnight deployment of more than 2,000 men of the paramilitary Federal Security Force and steel-helmeted police around the University of Sind at Hyderabad, 100 miles from Karachi. The sleepy-eyed students in the dormitory were taken by surprise and they had no time to get rid of the weapons they had concealed in their cupboards and suitcases. This campus has been a hotbed of student activists who seek a Bangladesh-style secession of Sind from the state of Pakistan.

Defending the police swoop on campuses, Prime Minister Bhutto said that preemptive action had become unavoidable because no government could allow seats of learning to be turned into arms depots.

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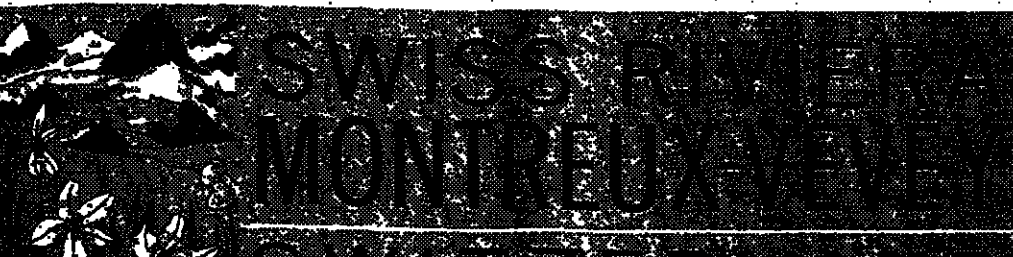
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Soviet-American film a first venture

But process of accommodation is a bumpy one for performers

By the Associated Press

Leningrad
Maya Plisetskaya, in a white, beaded gown and veil, glided down a flight of stairs, flitted gracefully over to Jane Fonda — and tripped. "Okay, let's try it again," cried veteran director George Cukor.

For the next half-hour, the Soviet Union's leading ballerina, perplexed by the need for so many takes, repeated her one-minute scene with Miss Fonda and other actors on the set of a castle festooned with cobwebs.

Stars in the cast

Finally the day was over for the weary cast and crew on the cavernous stage of Leningrad Studios. "The Bluebird," a multimillion-dollar musical and the first Soviet-American movie coproduction, had finished its first month of shooting.

In their efforts to make the movie a success the Americans have provided a galaxy of acting talent: Elizabeth Taylor, Miss Fonda, Ava Gardner, James Coco, Cicely Tyson, and Will Greer, with legendary George Cukor as director.

Besides the technical crew, the Soviets have contributed Bolshoi Ballet stars Maya Plisetskaya and Alexander Godunov, Nadezhda Pavlova, the glowing young hope of Soviet ballet, and famed clown Oleg Popov, among others.

The movie is based on the fantasy-

allegory of the same name written in 1908 by the Belgian poet Maurice Maeterlinck. In his story two children leave their home, looking for the bluebird of happiness to give to a little girl next door.

During their adventures, they are accompanied by their dog and cat and by the basic necessities of life — bread, water, fire, milk, and sugar — which have changed from inanimate objects into people.

Shared expenditures

The producer, director, most of the stars, script, cameras, and film have been provided by the Americans. The Soviets are paying for almost everything else.

The first discussions about a coproduction started in 1969 when producer Edward Lewis and Soviet officials signed an agreement in principle to make a movie together.

After more than a year of bargaining, the deal was completed in 1974. "We're a big test case, to see whether making a movie here can work for Americans," coproducer Paul Radin said.

Gordon Arnell, who is in charge of publicity, added, "The Hollywood studios are watching us like hawks. This is the big one. If it works, everyone will start moving in."

Hotel accommodations

All the Americans involved in the movie are living in the Leningrad

Hotel, a new, Finnish-built hotel overlooking the Neva River.

But hotel living in the Soviet Union is very monotonous. Most have had little time to get acquainted with Leningrad or its people.

Asked how long he had been in Leningrad, James Coco answers, "Oh, about five years." Sitting in a canvas chair, a striped robe over his brown, furry dog's costume, the American comedy actor says he will never return to the Soviet Union to make another picture.

But he hastens to add, "If the movie turns out to be artistically and creatively right, I'll be happy. We've all done films in one-horse towns worse than this. But if the work is good, nothing else matters."

Some wonderment

Cicely Tyson, clad in a cat costume, sits in her chair, staring stonily at the action on the set and indicates she does not want to talk about the Soviet Union or the picture.

She is told that most of the Americans have been speaking frankly.

"If everyone is so frank about the problems, then why are they staying around?" she replied.

At least one member of the Russian cast says she is wondering what she's doing here. "My contribution to this film is very small," said Maya Plisetskaya. "I had to play in this film. I don't know why myself. I was involved by external forces."

A search for a lost child

By John K. Cooley
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Larnaca, Cyprus

Mrs. Mirafora Georgiou, one of the 13,000 Greek Cypriot refugees living in the winter mud of the tent camps, is brave and dignified.

She and her neighbors from nearby tents stand every day in the food distribution lines here in the Lefkara refugee camp and chat about how they will probably be returning to homes in Turkish-occupied northern Cyprus any week now.

But Mrs. Georgiou, who lost her husband in last summer's Turkish invasion of the island, could probably be called a realist. She seems to know or suspect that she and the four children with her may not be seeing their village, Vouni, again.

Where is he?

Even this would not be so bitter if she could find her five-year-old son, her youngest child. Greek Cypriot Vice-President Glavkos Clerides, after one of his meetings on humanitarian issues with Turkish Cypriot leader Raouf Denktash, told her the boy is alive. The only question is where he is.

Mrs. Georgiou's story is one microscopic portion of the tragedy that has swept over nearly half the 650,000 people of this island.

Standing in front of the American-made camping tent she shares with the four children and another woman from Vouni, she recalls: "We knew we had to go when we heard the Turkish planes."

In a hospital

That was on the morning of Aug. 14, the day the second Turkish offensive sliced off the port city of Famagusta. "My husband stopped back to pick up some things in the house — some of my jewelry and knickknacks. The Turks came in quickly. I never saw him again."

Mrs. Georgiou's little boy was hurt by shrapnel as they fled southward. Turkish troops picked him up, and she was later told by a Turkish officer that the child was safe in a Turkish field hospital. Where, she could not find out.

Word then came through Mr. Clerides that the boy had been taken to a hospital in Adana, Turkey; but more recently she was informed the boy is believed to be back on Cyprus in the Turkish sector of Nicosia.

For the first time, some tears came into her eyes. "But how can I know? How can I find him?"

Apart from the 13,000 Greek Cypriots in the 25 camps, some in the wintry Troodos Mountains, the rest of the 182,000 Greek Cypriot refugees are housed in public buildings or schools, or crowded into the homes of relatives or hospitable friends: one two-room apartment in Nicosia was sheltering 25 people.

Most of the children are attending schools in neighboring towns, in shifts.

Different classification

An additional 15,000 Greek Cypriots are classified as "needy but not displaced" persons, having lost their jobs or farmlands.

Among the Turkish Cypriot refugees, about 10,000 still live in "enclaves," under Greek jurisdiction and care, in the southern port cities. Another 8,000 — formerly sheltered on British bases and airlifted to mainland Turkey — now are being shuttled back in a controversial Turkish resettlement program on former Greek Cypriot lands.

Totally destitute refugees, like Mrs. Georgiou and others in ten of the Greek camps, get basic rations and small cash allowances costing a total of about \$30 million a year — most of it channeled through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Up to now, about one-third of the aid from abroad has come from the United States. Additional direct aid in cash and kind — tents, fuel oil, canned milk — has been contributed by West Germany, Greece, and the U.S., with other bilateral assistance coming from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and Poland.

"We need everything," said the young Cypriot housewife supervising the Lefkara camp here — "basic food, camp beds, blankets, especially cooking stoves and utensils. There is a basic need of work, to keep peoples' minds and hands occupied. We have begun teaching some of the girls handicrafts. But what substitute is there for going back to your own home?"

Noise controls would cost newspapers \$31.5 billion

By the Associated Press

Little Rock, Ark. A production engineer with the American Newspaper Publishers Association says it would cost the newspaper industry \$31.5 billion to implement proposed noise control regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency.

French-language law in Quebec Province unsettles parents

By David Rees
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal

Many immigrant parents are bewildered by Quebec's new language law which makes French the province's official language.

The law was adopted by the Quebec Legislature last summer.

Its two main aims are to encourage the use of French in business and to direct the children of non-English speaking immigrants into French schools.

Previously immigrant parents had freedom of choice as to where they could send their children to school.

Now to qualify for an English school a child must first pass a test proving that he or she is proficient in English.

Enforcement still undecided

Premier Bourassa's government has not yet decided how stringently it will enforce the law's educational provisions. Government spokesmen say the measure is meant to be flexible. But flexibility implies one thing to English-Canadians and ethnic minorities and quite another to extreme French-Canadian nationalists.

Many parents say the Ministry of Education has kept them in the dark as to which language their children will be schooled in.

This has led at least one ethnic community, the Italian-Canadians, to form special English-language preparatory classes for pre-schoolers.

These schools have been given much publicity by groups hoping to encourage resistance to the language law and to the ruling Liberal Party government, including some English-language papers and the separatist Parti Quebecois.

Resistance goal disavowed

According to spokesmen of the Consiglio Educativo Italo-Canadese (Italian-Canadian Education Council), such resistance is far from the aim of the classes.

"We support the idea of a policy to promote the use of French," the council says, "and our only intention is to relieve the profound feelings of anxiety that the ministry's 'flexibil-

ity' has given Italian-Canadian parents."

"Of course I'm worried," said one parent. "The government could split my family up if they send my youngest to a French school while his brothers and sisters go to an English school. How can I even tell if he's fluent? He speaks English but who's to say just what fluency is for a four-year-old?"

Still, a majority of the Italian community plans to stay on in Quebec.

"Quebec is our home, after all, and we've put a lot of toil and sweat into living here," one Italian-Canadian parent told me.

Italians mostly tri-lingual

The CEIC spokesmen noted that most Italian-Canadians are property holders, and that, because of the awareness of what it takes to succeed in a new land, are fluent in French as well as English.

Perhaps the government is afraid of our becoming Anglicized," the CEIC says. "But that is ridiculous. We are proud of being Italian-Canadians, and we don't want to be English-Canadians."

The application of Bill 22 to business, less publicized and less controversial, has primarily affected the English-Canadian community. Most English-Canadians voted for Mr. Bourassa's Liberal Party and feel somewhat betrayed by the law. Some have moved from the province. Some have enrolled in French language classes, but so far there has been little visible impact.

Some plan to leave

However, many young English-Canadians feel they have no role in a predominantly French-speaking Quebec. Despite the fact that English is still a protected language, and that English schools will continue to operate at the same level and in the same numbers as before, they are talking seriously about leaving Quebec.

The majority of French-Canadians seem unconcerned about the law, although for some new job opportunities are available.

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U.S. influence still visible in Cuban culture

By Reuter

Havana
The United States way of life is still visible in communist Cuba, in spite of most daily attacks on "Yankee imperialism" by local news media.

Visitors to this Caribbean island are surprised to see the extent of U.S. culture, tastes, and customs more than 14 years after the U.S. broke relations with Premier Fidel Castro's government.

The Eisenhower administration broke all ties with Cuba in January, 1961, after the nationalization of all United States assets on the island.

Baseball is still the national sport, and the Premier himself is a keen fan. Although some of the terminology of the sport has been hispanized, home run is recognizable in the word "jorron."

Most Cubans still punctuate their conversations with a typical American "OK," only they pronounce it "oka," and spend an evening at the abaret to see a "show."

Castro himself in a recent informal conversation with foreign correspondents was not immediately able to find the Spanish word for "oatmeal" and repeatedly used the English word.

There are countless such examples of English words that have found a permanent place in the daily vocabulary that foreign residents here call "Spanglish."

Although U.S. influence is greatly reduced in the cultural world, the vestiges enjoy great popularity with the people.

Five- or ten-year old American films will draw packed audiences while the newest products of Soviet, Czechoslovak, or Polish film studios play to half-empty houses.

Similarly, the favorite films of television viewers are U.S. productions of the '30s and '40s. They are repeated yearly on late-night shows.

Many Cubans have seen, for example, the John Huston classic "Treasure of the Sierra Madre" several times and know exactly what

Humphrey Bogart is going to utter to his fellow treasure hunters in the next sequence.

A current series called "The History of the Cinema" enjoys tremendous success. For the past few months, it has enabled Cubans to see some of the best Hollywood productions, including the most recent ones.

Each weekly film is preceded by a commentary from a well-known critic who analyzes it from a Marxist point of view. He generally refers to the Hollywood production as a whole as "the cinema of the enemy" and explains that viewers are about to see a "typical product of the exploiting capitalist society at its worst."

Many viewers openly confess that they switch off the sound during the commentary and only put it on again when the film starts.

U.S. pop music is very popular with the young, particularly in urban areas. Authorities periodically try to fight the trend but to no avail.

Nearly two years ago, U.S. and British pop groups were banned by all

radio stations in an apparent move to make young listeners develop more taste for Cuban and other Latin American sounds.

No official reason was given for the controversial decision, which was reversed only after a few weeks, probably because authorities realized that the young tuned in more frequently to U.S. radio stations, something all Cubans can do with great ease as Florida lies only 90 miles away.

The Cuban press and leaders are scornful about most features of U.S. life, but there is no concerted effort to eliminate the traces that remain.

Deputy Prime Minister Raul Castro, the Cuban leader's brother, some time ago again lashed out at what he called "new forms of alienation," among which he cited Western music and fashion.

But there is little likelihood of any drastic government measures being taken to eradicate American influences, for one thing, they are too deeply ingrained in the Cuban way of life.

Sri Lanka would farm temple land

By A. R. Mendis
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Colombo, Sri Lanka
Faced with the choice of either growing more food or living on a bare subsistence diet, Sri Lanka is looking everywhere for new food sources — including temple lands.

Buddhist temple authorities, some of whom have vast acres under their administration, are being urged to grow food on their land. The Public Trustee who has supervisory jurisdiction over some of the temple lands has been reminding temple chiefs that the country's biggest problem is finding enough food for its growing population.

An already acute food situation has been worsened by recent crop failures resulting from drought in normally good production areas.

Others are also being urged to join in the struggle. Addressing the young women's unit of her party's Development Corps, Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike said they all should do their part making a success

out of the government's crash program to increase food production.

The need was acute enough so that the Prime Minister addressed the foreign diplomatic representatives in Colombo to seek out whatever possible assistance their countries could render to the Sri Lanka food drive.

Increase promised

One immediate response came from the People's Republic of China, which had a trade delegation in Colombo early in February to renew its rubber-for-rice pact with Sri Lanka. The delegation agreed to increase the quantity of rice China would supply under the pact from 200,000 tons annually to 250,000 tons.

Venezuela deal to tap animal food from oil

By Reuter

Caracas, Venezuela
Venezuela has signed a \$70 million contract with a British oil company to produce animal food based on protein extracted from crude oil.

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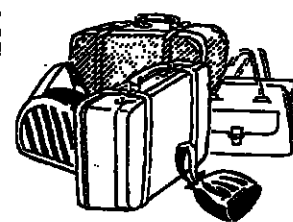
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In Israel everyone is a guerrilla watcher

By the Associated Press

Tel Aviv, Israel
The Israel Philharmonic Concert, Zubin Mehta conducting, starts 35 minutes late because guards are checking 3,000 ticket holders for bombs, grenades, and guns.

Tel Aviv movie crowds trickle into theaters, one customer at a time, while security men inspect every handbag and search every film fan for terrorist arms.

A grandfather strolls warily along the street with a rifle on his shoulder, looking for sabotage agents.

These scenes show how Israel is tightening precautions against Arab guerrilla warfare.

"It's a funny contrast," says a Western immigrant. "My wife can walk the dog at midnight in what feels like perfect safety, but once a month she does guard duty at the school in case terrorists try to kill the children."

For years, Israeli supermarkets, theaters, public buildings, and busy places have been guarded by a civil defense force of middle-aged Army veterans, doing one month of compulsory service a year instead of the regular military reserve duty demanded of all Israeli men.

But to protect residential districts in the cities, patrol small towns, and increase security in border areas, Israel has enlisted more than 35,000 volunteers in the past few months for a new civil guard.

"I never thought I would handle a gun in my life — it isn't ladylike — but

I've joined the civil guard and had my first lesson on an M-1 rifle," says Annette Martin, an American immigrant housewife from Syracuse, N.Y.

Civil guard recruits range from 17-year-old high-school pupils to gray-haired couples who, with berets, arm bands, and automatic carbines, have become a common sight on the streets.

Arms issued

Yet a third security force has been formed of students and parents to guard schools throughout Israel. Outside many a school gate sits a young mother, usually unarmed, ready to summon police if suspected marauders approach the classrooms. A parent who refuses guard duty can be fined more than \$300.

"We must do our duty," says Judy Perry, a housewife and mother of four — two of them Army veterans. "So I work one night a week at the local civil guard headquarters."

More and more Israelis find themselves involved in the growing security network. Friends often turn down social invitations with, "Thanks, but I'm going on guard duty."

Romanian-born Mrs. Perry issues arms, ammunition, and instructions to the two-member teams patrolling her district from dusk till dawn. She was a member of the terrorist Stern Gang underground in Israel's pre-independence days.

In central Tel Aviv, 34 veterans of the pre-independence terrorist Irgun underground organization have en-

listed in the civil guard with their headquarters in the Zionist Organization of America building, ZOAhouse.

"The 34 who have joined the civil guard are men and women, and they were all once commanders in the underground," says Aharon Heichman, director of ZOAhouse and organizer of the group. "It has been a long time since most of them have handled a gun. But I am drilling them, and it doesn't take long to learn again."

Mr. Heichman was once chief instructor for the Irgun.

The new civil guard was formed last summer after Arab terrorists crossed the border from Lebanon in two separate raids on an apartment building and a school, in Qiryat Shimonah and Maalot. Before the raiders were wiped out by the Army, 46 Israelis died — 31 children, 8 women, and 7 men.

No figures are available on how many arrests have been made by the new civil guard, how many potential attacks thwarted or bombs discovered.

More Soviet emigres decide not to go to Israel

Faced with the threat of another Middle East war and economic uncertainties in Israel, an ever-swelling number of Soviet Jewish emigrants are heading for destinations other than Israel once they reach the West.

The trend has quickened in recent months, and emigration officials say that on some days only a small handful out of several dozen arriving in Vienna by rail and air choose to travel on to Israel.

Whereas only 4 percent of emi-

grants arriving in Vienna between 1971 and 1973 went to countries other than Israel, in 1974 the proportion rose to 16 or 17 percent.

In the final weeks of last year it was running at 30 percent or more.

Although the total number of emigrants arriving here dropped last year to 21,000 from 35,000 in 1973, the number who did not go on to Israel more than doubled from 1,400 to over 3,500.

Destination can change

Israel is the only permitted destination for emigrants leaving the Soviet Union, but once they reach Vienna, the channel through which they all pass, they are free to change their minds.

The motives are not hard to find. Many have doubts about taking their families to a potential war zone in the Middle East and have heard of economic difficulties in Israel.

Others have few emotional or cultural links to Israel and say their main impulse to emigrate was simply to get out of the Soviet Union. Some Jews have non-Jewish relatives with them who do not want to live in a Jewish state.

With rare exceptions, only people of Jewish ancestry can hope to emigrate from the U.S.S.R. at all, which means that for Russians, marriage to a Jewish emigrant can bring an otherwise unobtainable ticket to the West.

For most, the economic attractions of the West proved the main reason for leaving, along with frustration at the cultural and social restrictions of Soviet society.

"Life just seemed to be a long obstacle race," said one Moscow engineer, describing how he risked legal penalties by doing technical design and consultancy work as a free-lancer in his spare time.

Most of the emigrants on their way to the United States and other Western countries have some technical qualifications and say they hope for better rewards for their skills in the West.

Rome is next stop

One former Soviet dissident and labor camp prisoner now living in Vienna after leaving the Soviet Union under the threat of arrest takes a harsh view of his fellow migrants.

"A lot of them were living quite well in the Soviet Union and had no real reason for leaving. Some of them are making a big mistake — if you want to live well without doing a stroke of work, there's no better place than the Soviet Union. You can't do it so easily in the capitalist world."

After leaving, Vienna, the emigrants travel to Rome, where they can expect a wait of several weeks while their applications are dealt with.

For most of them, the U.S. is the final stop. Some Jews with a German background from the Baltic states go to West Germany, but few West European countries are actively seeking migrants.

Canada and Australia have halted or restricted their inflow of migrants, but the door to the U.S. stays open under immigration provisions that grant refugee status to most emigrants from Communist countries.

Un allié iranien

La position éminente que s'est rapidement assurée l'Iran n'est pas chose nouvelle. Par contre la rapidité avec laquelle les Etats-Unis ont fait de cette nation le pouvoir central d'une région s'étendant de l'Afrique du Nord à l'Asie du Sud est quelque peu stupéfiante.

L'accord économique qui vient d'être signé, par lequel l'Iran se rendra acquéreur, pour un montant fantastique de \$15 milliards, de marchandises et services américains, livrables en cinq ans, fait partie de cet échafaudage économique. Il comprend huit usines nucléaires, des habitations, des fabriques, des hôpitaux, une industrie électronique, un port et la technologie de l'agriculture. On dit de cet accord qu'il est le plus important du genre.

Qu'y a-t-il derrière cet accord ? Essentiellement une stratégie géopolitique.

On se souviendra que l'intérêt de Washington vis-à-vis de l'Iran remonte loin. Après la seconde guerre mondiale, les Etats-Unis ont utilisé leur influence auprès des Nations Unies pour faire sortir les Russes d'Iran. Plus tard Washington a également contribué au renversement du gouvernement gauchiste de Mossadegh et à la restauration du Shah sur son trône.

Aujourd'hui, avec le conflit israélo-arabe et la crise pétrolière, Washington considère l'Iran comme son allié principal et comme un rempart majeur contre la poussée des Russes dans le golfe Persique et l'Océan Indien. L'objectif stratégique consiste à contenir l'expansion soviétique et à sauvegarder le courant pétrolier vital en direction de l'Ouest et du Japon.

Il se peut qu'après des nations telles que l'Egypte, les Russes aient perdu leur levier d'influence, mais ils sont en train de l'imposer en Syrie, en Irak et en Inde. L'Iran, par tradition anti-russe, se montre maintenant plus préoccupé de protéger l'Océan Indien, aussi bien que le golfe Persique, contre tout empiètement soviétique.

Cet accord pourrait s'avérer des plus profitables, en dehors des avantages géopolitiques en général. Dans le cadre du nouveau round pacifiste que M. Kissinger a mené au Proche-Orient, Washington peut à présent compter que l'Iran ne souscrira pas à quelque futur embargo pétrolier contre les Etats-Unis et qu'il approvisionnera suffisamment Israël en pétrole au cas où ce dernier se retirerait des champs pétroliers du Sinaï.

Du point de vue économique, ce pacte offre de considérables possibilités d'affaires aux compagnies américaines, à un moment où les Etats-Unis tentent de se sortir d'une crise économique.

Toutefois, certaines questions demandent réponse sur ce que cet accord implique à long terme. Certains pensent que le Shah est trop pressé d'industrialiser son pays et qu'il dépasserait la mesure.

Du côté nucléaire, les Etats-Unis déclarent qu'en vertu du traité de non-prolifération nucléaire auquel l'Iran a souscrit, les réacteurs vendus au Shah seront soumis aux garanties appropriées. Mais certains craignent que le Shah ne se prive pas de la possibilité d'assembler un arsenal nucléaire, vu les ambitions qu'il entretient pour son pays de devenir une des grandes puissances.

Il régnait aussi une certaine incertitude quant au développement politique futur de l'Iran. Beaucoup d'Américains feront preuve de scepticisme quant à la sagesse d'un aussi puissant soutien offert à un souverain si nettement autoritaire qui ne tolère aucune opposition dans le pays. Cette situation causera-t-elle un jour un problème pour les Etats-Unis ?

Ces facteurs seront certainement préoccupants. Il n'en reste pas moins que les Etats-Unis ont besoin de l'Iran et que l'Iran a besoin des Etats-Unis. C'est cet impératif qui dicte à présent cette alliance florissante. [Cet article a paru en anglais dans le Monitor du 6 mars, à la dernière page.]

Amerikas Beziehungen zum Iran

Es ist keine Neuigkeit, daß der Iran schnell an Bedeutung gewinnt. Doch die Geschwindigkeit, mit der die Vereinigten Staaten den Iran zu einer zentralen Macht in einem Gebiet aufbauen, das sich von Nordafrika bis nach Südostasien erstreckt, ist etwas atemberaubend.

Das gerade unterzeichnete Wirtschaftsabkommen, unter dem der Iran im Laufe von fünf Jahren amerikanische Waren und Dienstleistungen im Wert von 15 Milliarden Dollar erwerben wird, ist Teil dieses Aufbaus. Acht Atomkraftwerke, Wohnhäuser, eine Elektronenindustrie, ein Hafen und landwirtschaftliche Technologie sind in dem Vertrag enthalten. Er wird als das größte Übereinkommen dieser Art bezeichnet.

Was steckt dahinter? Im wesentlichen eine geopolitische Strategie.

Washingtons Interesse am Iran geht, wie man sich erinnern wird, weit zurück. Nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg machten die Vereinigten Staaten ihren Einfluß in den Vereinigten Nationen geltend, um die Russen aus dem Iran zu entfernen. Später hatten sie die Hand im Spiele, als der linksgerichtete Ministerpräsident Mossadegh abgesetzt und der Schah wieder auf seinen Thron erhoben wurde.

Heute nun, angesichts des arabisch-israelischen Konflikts und der Ölkrise, betrachtet Washington den Iran als seinen wichtigsten Verbündeten und als Schutz gegen Rußlands Vorstoß in den Persischen Golf und den Indischen Ozean. Das strategische Ziel ist, die sowjetische Expansionspolitik in Schach zu halten und dem Westen und Japan die lebenswichtige Ölfuhr zu sichern.

Die Russen mögen ihren Einfluß in solchen Ländern wie Ägypten verloren haben. Doch sie machen ihn in Syrien, im Irak und in Indien geltend. Der Iran, der schon immer antirussisch eingestellt war, zeigt nun größeres Interesse, den Indischen Ozean, sowie den Persischen Golf gegen sowjetische Übergriffe zu schützen.

Auch abgesehen von dem weitgehenden geopolitischen Vorteil kann

der Vertrag von großem Nutzen sein. In Zusammenhang mit der neuen Runde der Friedensbemühungen Henry Kissingers im Nahen Osten kann nun Washington damit rechnen, daß der Iran sich in Zukunft keinem Ölembargo gegen die Vereinigten Staaten anschließen wird — und daß er Israel genügend Öl liefern wird, sollte es die Ölfelder im Sinai aufgeben.

Wirtschaftlich gesehen, verspricht das Abkommen gute Geschäfte für amerikanische Firmen zu einer Zeit, wo das Land sich aus einem wirtschaftlichen Tiefstand herauszuarbeiten sucht.

Es bleiben jedoch die Fragen unbeantwortet, wie sich der Vertrag auf lange Sicht auswirken wird. Einige meinen, der Schah treibe die Industrialisierung seines Landes zu schnell voran und könne sich dabei zu sehr verausgaben.

Was die nukleare Seite angeht, so sagen die USA, daß für die an den Schah verkauften Kernreaktoren entsprechende Sicherheitsmaßnahmen im Rahmen des auch vom Iran unterzeichneten Abkommens über die Nichtweitergabe von Atomwaffen bestehen. Da jedoch der Schah bestrebt ist, zu einer bedeutenden Macht aufzusteigen, bezweifeln es einige, daß er davon absehen werde, seine Streitkräfte mit nuklearen Waffen auszurüsten.

Und da die weitere politische Entwicklung des Irans ungewiß ist, werden sich viele Amerikaner fragen, ob es weise sei, einen offensichtlich autoritären Herrscher, der keine Opposition in seinem Lande duldet, in diesem großen Ausmaß zu unterstützen. Wird das eines Tages Schwierigkeiten für die USA mit sich bringen?

Zweifellos erregen diese Faktoren Bedenken. Doch die Tatsache bleibt bestehen: die Vereinigten Staaten brauchen den Iran, und der Iran braucht die Vereinigten Staaten. Und diese Situation diktiert nun diese enger werdenden Beziehungen.

[Die englische Fassung dieses Artikels der Schriftleitung erschien auf der letzten Seite der Ausgabe vom 6. März.]

Sri Lanka has oil-surplus potential

By A. B. Mendis
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Colombo, Sri Lanka
Sri Lanka may be on its way to becoming one of the world's new oil-surplus nations.

Cautious advance planning is being made by the government-sponsored Ceylon Petroleum Corporation, on the expectation that within two or three years the island will be able to produce more oil than it requires for its own needs.

Preliminary estimates made by a Soviet team of oil experts who have conducted tests in Mannar, on the northwestern coast, have placed the minimum oil potential in the area at

200 million tons of crude. The island's annual domestic consumption of crude now is 2 million tons.

The Soviet experts believe that the oil-bearing structures they have located are similar to those discovered in Bombay High in India, said to be part of the "oil belt" stretching southeast from the Persian Gulf.

Exploitation of Sri Lanka's oil resources is expected to act as a great boost to the faltering economy of the island, and to alleviate its current acute shortage of foreign exchange.

The state petroleum corporation is already planning its second refinery at the east coast at Trincomalee, a pipeline from Mannar to Trincomalee, and development of the sleepy little harbor of Mannar.



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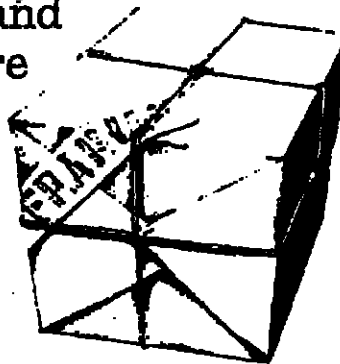
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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Humphrey tax deduction disallowed by IRS

Minneapolis
Income tax deductions of nearly \$200,000 claimed by Sen. H. Humphrey for the gift of vice-presidential papers to the Minnesota Historical Society have been disallowed by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS), an aide said Thursday.

David Gartner, an administrative assistant to the Minnesota Democrat, said Senator Humphrey has reached an agreement with the IRS to pay back taxes plus 6 percent annual interest on the \$199,153.

Pilots label 11 airports as 'critically deficient'

Vienna, Austria
The International Airline Pilots Association has listed 11 international airports, including Los Angeles and Anchorage, Alaska, as "critically deficient."

Capt. Laurie Taylor of British European Airlines, who acted as spokesman for the association, said landing and departing planes were directed over the sea at Los Angeles, irrespective of wind direction and visibility. "This is done to cut down noise over populated areas of Los Angeles," Captain Taylor said. "The result is you have one plane taking off toward the sea, another coming in from there."

As for Anchorage, Captain Taylor said it needed another runway. He said Hong Kong needed a better separation of runways and taxiways; Naha and Osaka runways were extremely slippery when wet; Tehran had technical communication problems; fire fighting

was inadequate at Algiers; and Bari, Rimini, Corfu, and Rhodes all had runway lighting problems and insufficient navigational aids.

Saudi Arabia suspends rial exchange dealings

Beirut
Saudi Arabia Thursday suspended all foreign exchange dealings in the Saudi currency, the rial, because of "fluctuations and confusion prevailing on foreign exchange markets everywhere," the Saudi state radio reported.

The suspension created speculation that Saudi Arabia is considering an upward revaluation of the extremely strong rial against the currently weak dollar and possibly other currencies. There are 3.55 rials to the dollar.

U.S. Steel profits soar; expansion planned

Pittsburgh
U.S. Steel Corporation, coming off its most profitable year in history, reported Thursday that despite the current economy doldrums, its own outlook looks good.

The nation's largest steel producer told its shareholders that it will pump 20 to 25 percent more dollars into plant and equipment during 1975.

In 1974, U.S. Steel produced 33.9 million net tons of steel and had net income of \$342 million on sales of \$5.4 billion. Its profits increased 94.9 percent over 1973.

FBI arrests two on bombing charges

East Greenwich, R.I.
Cameron D. Bishop, a young radical of the 1960s who was on the FBI's list

of 10 most-wanted fugitives, has been arrested in an automobile containing a small arsenal of weapons.

Mr. Bishop, sought on federal charges of dynamiting four power transmission towers that supplied power to defense plants in Colorado, was arrested Wednesday with a companion in a parking lot across the street from the Old Stone Bank.

Meanwhile, the FBI announced the arrest in Brattleboro, Vt., Wednesday of Patricia Elizabeth Swinton, sought on charges of conspiracy in connection with eight dynamite bombings in New York City in 1968. The FBI said Mrs. Swinton was working as a sales clerk at a health-food store in Brattleboro and living at an isolated communal farm in nearby Guilford.

Actress Tyson files suit against Bronx supermarket

New York
Black actress Cicely Tyson brought a \$2 million damage suit Thursday against the operator of a Bronx supermarket, where she claimed she was forced into a room and searched.

The suit was filed in Manhattan Supreme Court. Miss Tyson alleged that while she was in a Pathmark supermarket last Nov. 21, four employees "laid hold" of her, forced her into a room, and opened and searched her belongings in view of other customers.

Describing herself as "an internationally known actress," Miss Tyson said she was recognized by the other patrons and was "greatly exposed to public disgrace and her public figure has been greatly damaged."

U.S. coup involvement hinted in Portugal

Washington
A Portuguese official's suggestion that the United States might have been involved in an unsuccessful coup could cast a shadow over the future of a vital U.S. air base in the Azores.

At the same time U.S. officials express concern about Portugal's leftward drift and what it means for that country's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Pentagon officials said they have not received formal indications so far that negotiations for renewal of U.S. base rights in the Portuguese-owned Azores will be affected.

Russia may return gold Spain sent during war

Spain and the Soviet Union are about to sign an agreement under which Spain is to receive an indemnity for the gold of the Bank of Spain which the Spanish republican government shipped to the Soviet Union for safekeeping during the civil war.

The Spaniards claim that Moscow holds \$400 million worth of gold at the pre-devaluation rate, writes Paul Wohl, the Monitor's Soviet analyst. At today's price of \$179 for one ounce of gold this would be \$2.05 billion.

It is most doubtful that the Soviets will part with such a large amount of gold. But there are precedents. In 1954 Moscow returned 11 tons of gold to Iran which has been seized in Aabriz during the war. At the time this represented \$12,378,000. Today it would be \$63,307,000.

MINI-BRIEFS

PLO broadens target

The Palestine guerrillas' military chief has threatened to launch terrorist attacks on Israeli targets in the United States. Interviewed in Damascus, Syria Zuhair Mohsen, who heads the military section of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said: "We will strike at any Israeli strategic target wherever we can reach it—in Israel, in Japan, or in the United States."

Good Friday no holiday

The California Court of Appeals has ruled in San Francisco that the practice of closing state offices on Good Friday is unconstitutional because it violates the doctrine of separation of church and state.

Brazilian divorce reform

Twenty-four of Brazil's 66 senators have endorsed a bill to legalize divorce, opening the way for a full-scale legislative debate in Brasilia on the controversial question.

Ford appoints Tyler

U.S. District Judge Harold Tyler of Bedford, N.Y., has been nominated by President Ford to succeed Laurence Silberman as deputy attorney general.

\$11 billion for jobs?

The U.S. Senate is taking steps to free nearly \$11 billion in impounded highway construction funds to create jobs and fight the recession. The Senate Public Works Committee took the first step Wednesday in voting to reject President Ford's deferral of \$10 billion in highway money.

★ Seeking a tax cut by Easter

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Ullman expresses "guarded optimism," said an aide, that the oil-depletion question can be compromised, in time to report a final tax-cut bill out of conference, get it passed by both houses, and sent to President Ford before the Easter recess.

A national energy policy will be slower in coming, though Mr. Ullman and Frank G. Zarb, federal energy administrator, are exploring how to reconcile conflicting White House and congressional positions.

Mr. Ford, according to informed

sources, clings to his goal of reducing oil imports by a million barrels a day this year, because the U.S. has committed itself to that conservation figure within the 17-nation International Energy Agency.

Kissinger's argument

Member nations, largely at American insistence, have agreed to cut their oil imports by 2 million barrels daily, or nearly 10 percent, by the end of 1976.

The U.S. would assume half that

reduction, sources say, because Japan and some European powers already have done more than the United States to cut back oil imports. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger argues that conservation puts pressure on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to lower prices.

Against this background, President Ford is said to be committed to the million-barrel figure, though congressional critics charge so drastic a reduction, coupled with declining U.S. oil production, would put the brakes on economic recovery.

Democratic leaders, in their own version of a national energy program, would postpone meaningful import reductions, until the U.S. recession ends.

Good progress

The Zarb-Ullman talks, says White House press secretary Ron Nessen, are making "good progress," and Mr. Zarb is "hopeful of a compromise" on overall energy policy.

Groundwork for compromise was laid when the President agreed to

delay for 60 days the imposition further tariffs on imported oil. Mr. Ford's deadline would expire May 1.

Mr. Ullman, said a congressional aide, hopes to present his own energy package, based on his talks with Zarb, by early next week, with the overall goal of getting a final energy bill to the President by April 18, shortly thereafter.

The House, meanwhile, passed \$5.9-billion emergency employment spending bill, which President Ford may veto, on grounds that it would be inflationary.

★ How to keep 'em on Soviet farm

Continued from Page 1

He cites the case of some girls from a village who now work in a city textile factory. They live six to a room in a girls' hostel without bath. Life is far from pleasant. Although they are probably now earning less than they would back on the farm, they are satisfied because in their chosen profession there is room for substantial promotion later on.

One young man put it differently but succinctly. "Look," he said, "in the village I will become either a jack of all trades, or end up driving a tractor for the rest of my life. I did not come to the city for its theater, for its cinemas and clubs. I came because I want to make a career and do not propose to rot in the village all my life at a minor job."

Parental influence

Mr. Morgun describes a state farm in the Kuban region complete with a posh recreational club. Still the youth go away to the cities. Even of those who leave the villages for military service, few return afterward.

It is the same story all over again in other parts of the country, with a few exceptions.

One reason the young people flee the villages is their parents. They have been brought up to think that it is

best for children to seek employment in the cities.

Yet another factor, which Mr. Morgun bitterly criticizes, is the waste of manpower in the cities. He tells of the Poltava Meat Packing Plant where 3,000 head of cattle are slaughtered a day and where nearly 3,000 people are employed. Yet the nearby Belgorod Meat Plant employs only 200 people to handle 1,700 pigs daily. The earnings of the Poltava Plant workers, naturally, are low—about \$120 to \$130 per month—while the workers in Belgorod earn about \$300 to \$400 a month.

Lazy managers

Mr. Morgun's solution is to reduce the work force at the Poltava plant to 500. He says their salaries would improve and many would be prepared to go back to the farms. The logic of this is questionable. But Mr. Morgun is probably right when he says that an assured labor supply in the cities from the rural areas makes plant managers lazy so that they do not even provide proper facilities for their workers which they would do if people began to stay on the farms.

It also seems clear that village life will have to improve a lot—not only in terms of amenities but careers as well—to tempt youth to stay on.

★ Mideast crux: dividing Sinai

Continued from Page 1

However, a military pullback from the oil field would have considerable repercussions. It would mean stationing Egyptian armed forces, including armor, closer to Sharm el Sheikh, which Israel considers vital for controlling its access to the Indian Ocean. It also would make Israel totally dependent upon outside oil supplies, an uncomfortable position even if assurances are obtained from the United States or from the Persian Gulf for a continued oil flow.

Evacuation of passes

If Israeli forces evacuate the two strategic passes, the defense of central Sinai would become extremely difficult, in Israel's view. It would make it necessary to maintain fortified lines much further to the east in the mountainous regions of Jebel Maara and Huwatmiyah.

It would also mean the loss of advance positions and observation facilities and of an electronic alarm system designed to give early warning of any Egyptian attack. The cease-fire line would be lengthened from the present 220 kilometers to some 400 kilometers (135 to 250 miles) with increased demands on Israel's manpower and budget.

Guarantee refused

John K. Cooley reports from Aswan, Egypt:

President Sadat has flatly refused to give Israel a written guarantee of nonbelligerency in return for Israeli withdrawal from the strategic Sinai passes and the Abu Rudels oil field.

But Egyptian officials now appear certain the problem can be resolved through a formula, like that of the January, 1974, disengagement accord, confirming that a cease-fire existed and would continue, or perhaps by using words like those in the 1945 United Nations charter when both sides renounced war.

In return, the Egyptians say, Egypt wants language in the text of the accord linking Israeli withdrawal in Sinai, which may be accomplished over a period of months, to future Israeli withdrawals in Syria and Jordan and treatment of the Palestine question.

Syrian approval

President Sadat needs and wants Syrian President Hafez al-Assad's approval to go ahead with an accord. But President Assad is reluctant unless Dr. Kissinger and Israel commit themselves to new Israeli troop withdrawals from the occupied Golan territory, something Jerusalem is now unwilling to do.

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Inside . . .

- Radial tires B-2
- Synthetic oils B-3
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Detroit's big cars are going to shrink. By 1978 the largest may look something like the '75 Chrysler Cordoba and Ford Granada shown on this page. They'll have shorter hoods, straighter sides, lighter bodies, and smaller dimensions — they'll have lost as much as two feet in length and 1,000 pounds in weight. Below, a report on what's ahead.

Photos by
Pete Main,
staff photographer

automotive/car care

DETROIT'S NEW LOOK

By Charles E. Dole

Automotive editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The U.S. automobile industry is embarked on its most significant and costly design project since the end of World War II.

The big car is headed down a one-way street. By the fall of 1977, American car buyers will get their first glimpse of the hard-pressed industry's crash program to scale down its full-size cars and get the federal government off its back.

The government is unlikely to move, however, with the Department of Transportation and Environmental Protection Agency continuing to influence the design and power of automobiles for a long time to come.

Size and weight are the dimensions car builders must reconsider in a time of energy shortage, soaring prices, and changing public tastes. To meet the new demands, they are committing at least \$5 billion during the next few years to produce smaller, lighter cars.

To help pay for the massive model overhaul, GM is going into the capital market to borrow a total of \$800 million, its first debt offering since 1953.

Ford Motor Company's Harold C. MacDonald, vice-president of product development, says that "despite a general cutback of 10 to 15 percent in research and development, we continue to pursue our key objective — redefining our cars and improvement in our engines from an emissions, performance, and fuel-economy standpoint."

Small European and Japanese cars and trucks have long made sense to increasing numbers of buyers in the United States. Yet Detroit's compact cars, launched to meet the import armada in the early 1960s, soon grew up in the old American way. The original Ford Mustang, introduced in the spring of 1964 and an instant success, weighed in at 3,226 pounds and 122.2 inches in length by 1974, when Ford came out with its scaled-down Mustang II.

Were the smaller cars just for fun, or was the public really serious about them? The gasoline crunch of a year ago etched the reply in steel. Even Cadillac, that symbol of "bigger is better," has been forced to come out with a much smaller car "just in case." When the new baby Cadillac bows on May 1, it will point the direction of automotive sizing for years to come.

The small Seville

The new Cadillac, to be called the Seville in keeping with Detroit's penchant for Spanish names this year (the Ford Granada and Chrysler Cordoba), will be about 2½ feet shorter than the current smallest Cadillac; powered by a 350-cubic-inch, electronic-fuel-injected engine; and built on a Chevrolet Nova frame.

Chrysler also is expected to come out with a "baby Chrysler" sometime within the next year. The new entry, built on a Valiant frame, will put the Chrysler nameplate in all three segments of the market — compact, intermediate (the new Cordoba is essentially a heavy-loaded Plymouth Satellite), and the full-size Chrysler.

Ford president Lee A. Iacocca says the watchword at Ford these days is: "Tell me how you can take the weight off these cars." Weight not only adds to the cost of a car but also robs fuel economy. For every 100-pound hike in weight, fuel economy is down 1 to 2 percent.

Big cars by 1978 will lose up to two feet in length and 800 to 1,000 pounds in weight, depending on the engine inside the car. Midsize cars will jettison up to 500 pounds. Yet the space inside the car will stay much as it is today. The Ford Granada and Mercury Monarch indicate the trend in industry thinking — less space outside, but more space inside.

To shorten the cars, designers will slice the overhangs off the front and rear. The long-hood concept, popular for a decade. The two-doors, four-doors, and wagons will have less overhang to cover the engine and retain a sleek look in the back.

"There is great room for aerodynamic improvement also," says Ford's Mr. MacDonald. Many cars today have drag coefficients (a measure of air resistance) of .6 and .7. "We're using a factor of .45 as a maximum objective," he reports.

The angle of the windshield probably won't change too much — it's already 50 to 55 degrees — but the sides of the cars may be straighter and corners will be more rounded. The purpose, according to Mr. MacDonald, is to continue to provide a full six-passenger car in the larger models. The intermediates will be a tight-fit six-passenger, as in the Granada and Monarch. Then there will be the four-passenger compacts and subcompacts.

American Motors sees its new Pacer as the shape of cars to come. Other automakers see more glass than today but not as much as in the Pacer. About 37 percent of the entire exterior surface area of the AMC Pacer is glass, compared with 26 or 27 percent in most other cars.

High-profit extras

Automakers look for no decline in the high-profit extras, some of which take almost no power to operate anyhow: the power door lock and trunk-release button, for example. "We see a continuing need for power steering even in the smaller cars," says Dr. Ernest Starkman, vice-president of GM's environmental-activities staff.

The projected increases in the fuel economy are 53 percent for GM cars by 1980, 36 percent for Ford, and 30 percent for Chrysler. (Ford and Chrysler already sell a larger percentage of smaller cars than GM.) GM's shift to small cars is proportionately greater than that of its competitors; so its total improvement in fuel economy is higher. The fuel economies of GM cars in 1974 were the worst of any of the U.S. automakers.

Automobile designers also will turn more and more to lightweight metals and plastics in the battle to reduce weight.

Yet cost enters into the equation, and automakers are under pressure to keep it down. "We'd like to use a lot more aluminum," says Mr. MacDonald of Ford, "but we're doing this both for weight and cost — and aluminum is going the other way in cost. So where we were going to go big for aluminum, now we're reevaluating our position."

As for plastics, he says, "we can use them in the front and rear of cars, for ornamentation, inside trim, and in other areas where we can substitute plastics for die-cast materials, stainless steel, etc. We can chrome-plate plastics now; so we're starting to use them on the outside of the car — and that helps weightwise."

Critics likely to remain

E. M. Estes, president of GM, says he "wouldn't be surprised to see some cars built with all-plastic bodies" although, he adds, "I imagine that steel will remain a principal material for most cars well beyond the next 20 years."

In spite of Detroit's effort, critics are not likely to be satisfied. A report by researchers at Columbia University's School of Engineering and Applied Science, surveying the abortive experimental safety vehicle program of several years ago, urges that the federal government:

- Require that by 1980 all cars should weigh no more than 2,000 pounds.
- Install governors on cars, if necessary, to enforce the 55 m.p.h. speed limit.
- Enforce the use of lap and shoulder belts by motorists.
- Maintain the current emission standards, but press the auto industry to come out with more efficient engines and dump the catalytic converter.

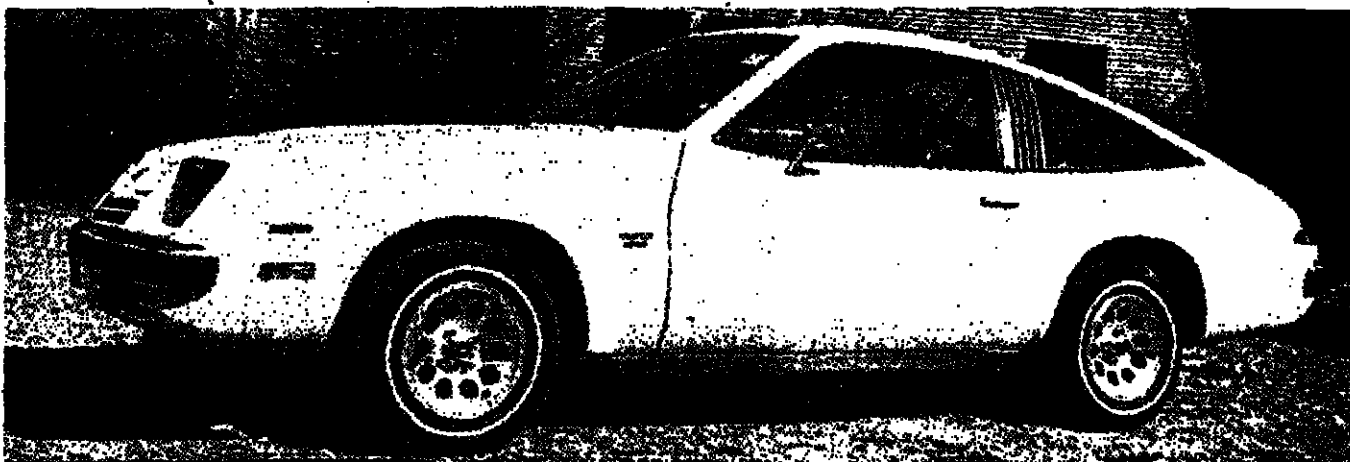
Automakers shudder at the prospect.



American Motors Pacer

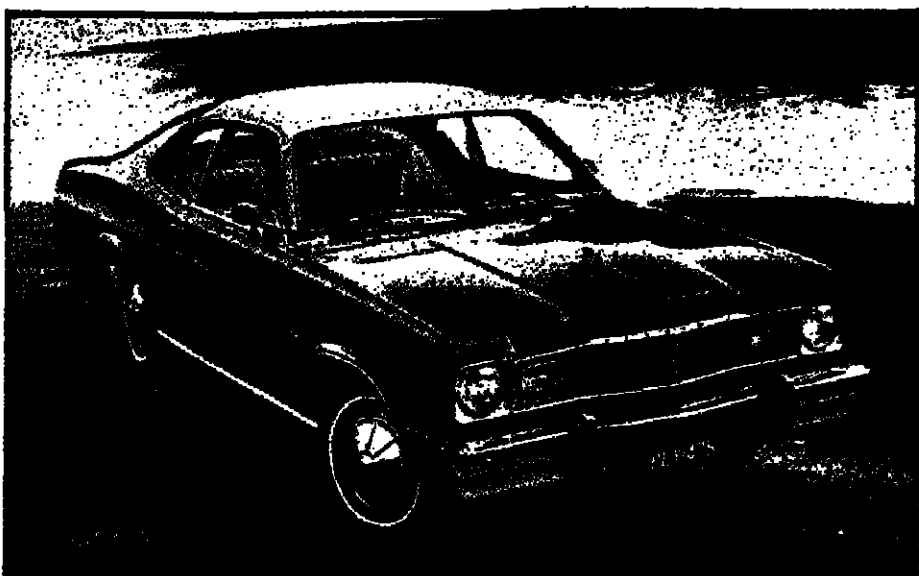


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Chevrolet Monza

automotive/car care



Plymouth Duster custom coupe
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Mercury Bobcat Villager station wagon
Division's first entry in subcompact market

Radial tire may not be the best buy

By Roger Guiles
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit
"Radial tires are better, right?"
Not necessarily.
"Well, they cost more. That's for sure."

Try again. According to Modern Tire Dealer magazine, the median price charged for bias-ply tires last year was nearly double that charged for radials. But bias-ply tires ranged in price from \$22.50 per new tire to more than \$50 per tire. And radial tires ranged in price from \$40 each to more than \$65 apiece. There's an overlap.

Depending on what kind of car you own, what kind of driving you do, and how old your car is, radials may or may not be your best buy.

Quicker response

If your car is many years old and worth much less than it used to be, is it practical to spend up to \$250 for a set of four radial tires, when nonradials can be had for under \$100 per set of four?

Too many autos verging on this old-age category have suspensions designed specifically for the bias-ply and bias-belted-type tire. Radial tires

Shock absorbers play safety role

Is the only purpose of shock absorbers to keep the car from bouncing?

No. Shock absorbers are intended to keep the wheel in contact with the road under all driving conditions, so this becomes a safety consideration.

Firm shock absorbers will prevent loss of control when steering or braking in an emergency under rough conditions. Also, shock absorbers help to reduce suspension and tire wear due to excessive wheel hop.

don't perform as well on these vintage cars as they do on newer models with radial-tuned suspensions (most cars since 1973).

The performance advantages of radial tires become most apparent on these newer models under high-speed driving conditions, when changing lanes or cornering at near-expressway speeds, when driving on rough roads, or when carrying heavy loads.

In these circumstances radials provide quicker handling response and a softer, more stable ride. However, if you do very little of this kind of driving, if you mostly drive cautiously to work and back on smooth city streets, you may not notice the difference between radials and the conventional bias tire designs.

So maybe you should settle for lower-priced bias-ply tires.

Important differences

Still convinced you ought to have radial tires? You're in the majority. Tire manufacturers predict they'll sell more radial tires than any other kind this year. But make sure you understand some pretty important differences between brands and models of radials before making a choice:

• **Belt material.** Steel-belted radials give good puncture resistance and are the most commonly available, but rayon-belted radials may hold up miles longer if you travel the turnpike every day.

Fiberglass-belted radials cost about 20 percent less than steel-belted on the average, but very expensive aramid-fiber-belted radials are more puncture resistant than steel, yet they're lighter, which means some extra gas savings on big cars.

Token belts

• **Belt width.** Some radials have wraparound belts and others just wide enough to get by Federal Trade Commission advertising rules, and still be called steel-belted radials. According to an engineer with Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, wider radial belts mean poorer tread wear

but softer ride, generally. There are exceptions.

• **Number of belts.** Two belts are the accepted industry standard, but again there are exceptions. If a third belt is added, it means a harsher ride, but improved treadwear.

"Over the next three years, radial tires will be the only design of widespread availability," speculates Goodyear's chief radial engineer, Cameron R. Fraser.

"You'll see lighter-weight tires with improved rolling resistance [for improved fuel economy]. And new rubber compounds that are more resilient [remain cooler at high speeds] are likely to come along."

Since the typical radial tire lasts twice as long (40,000 miles vs. 20,000) as a bias-ply tire, take at least twice as long to decide which radial to buy.

Once your radial tire investment is mounted on the car, pay more attention to tire maintenance, because mistakes with radials can be more costly than with conventional tires.

Bald tires banned now by 38 states

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Kansas is the 38th state to ban bald tires from its highways.

Under a new state automobile-inspection law, tires have to have at least 1-16th-inch minimum tread depth in order to pass. Cars also have to be inspected when sold at retail or when first registered in the state.

"This action by Kansas is a big step forward in highway safety since bald and underinflated tires are the ones which get into accidents," says Malcolm R. Lovell Jr., chairman of the Tire Industry Safety Council.

The new Kansas code makes it a misdemeanor to operate a car in an "unsafe condition." It says a car shall be deemed unsafe if it has a tire with less than 1-16th-of-an-inch tread depth.

Inflate that tire!

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit
Last year tire engineers working for a major manufacturer spot-checked tire pressures on thousands of cars at public parking lots in a nationwide survey.

The results startled even the pros. They found 16 percent of all tires tested were dangerously underinflated with 20 pounds per square inch (psi) or less.

One percent of parking-lot tests, equivalent to roughly 1 million cars on the road, revealed less than 16 psi. More dangerous. And one-tenth of 1 percent — still a big number comparable to 400,000 U.S. cars — had less than 12 psi.

Watch out! If the car goes over 50 mph, and the tires are well worn to begin with, you're taking a big risk.

"For some car owners, the only time the tire pressure gets checked is when the car goes on the grease rack at the service station," suggests Robert H. Snyder, vice-president for the technology, Uniroyal Tire Company.

Tire pressure still should be checked every month with a gauge.

Besides increasing the likelihood of blowout, low tire pressure means decreased tire life span. Two pounds underinflation can reduce tire life by 10 percent, says a Firestone Tire & Rubber Company official. If a tire that's supposed to carry 24 psi gets only 16 psi instead, tire life is cut in half.

Especially if your new car has radial tires, which because of their characteristic sidewall bulge can't be eyeball-checked for improper inflation, spend \$5 for a gauge. Check pressures cold, at home in the driveway.

A few miles drive to the service station will heat up the air inside of the tires giving a pressure reading as much as 2 psi higher than before you started out.

Other tire-care measures: Check wheel balance and alignment frequently; tire life is lost with incorrect adjustments. Rotate tires every 7,000 miles; with radials, switch them front to rear only on the same side.

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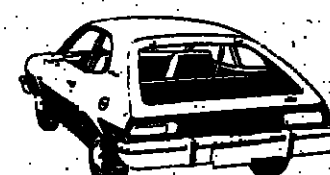
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automotive/car care

Lower maintenance costs: 1975 cars offer you valuable hidden bonus

By William J. Hampton
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

Can't decide whether to buy a new car or hang onto the old buggy another year?

If you figure fixing an old car is cheaper than buying a new one, you are right. But over the long haul, a 1975 model is certain to save you money on upkeep.

This year's cars require less care than any before. And while that goes only part way in compensating for higher sticker prices in 1975, it does help ease the sting.

Chrysler, for example, figures you will save \$55 a year operating one of its 1975 models compared with last year's car. Ford estimates one of its new LTD's costs \$75 a year to service, compared with \$132 for a 1972 version of the same car.

And General Motors adds that its new cars cost \$100 a year less to service than their models of 20 years ago.

Ironically, much of the lowered service costs this year can be credited to tougher exhaust-emissions laws. Meeting the lower pollution limits has changed cars in ways that reduce maintenance.

Most '75s are equipped with catalytic converters, the muffler-like device under the floorboards that removes emissions from exhaust. To protect converters from early failure, two important changes were made in 1975 models.

Unleaded fuel

One change was requiring that new cars burn unleaded fuel. The purpose was to remove lead salts from exhaust, since they can ruin converters. But lead salts also corrode exhaust systems, wear out spark plugs, and limit the life of engine oil. So, Detroit's efforts to clean up emissions meant extra benefits for motorists.

A second change in 1975 cars — high-energy electronic ignition — was also added to control emissions, but it, too, offers added value.

The stronger spark of the ignition systems found on all 1975 models helps reduce engine misfiring. It also improves cold- and wet-weather starting while prolonging spark-plug life. Electronic ignition eliminates points and condensers, two parts that must be replaced during tune-ups of older cars.

Look at routine services for autos and how engineering efforts are reducing maintenance needs.

Oil changes are needed one-third as often as they were 20 years ago. Spark plugs last four times longer than they did even a few years ago. Air cleaners are good up to 15 times longer. And brake adjustments, once required every 5,000 miles, are never called for in today's cars.

Auto owners are finding the you-do-it garage

By George E. Hollister
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

The you-do-it-garage is sprouting in any part of the United States. From the man who used to proudly change his own engine oil and retune the engine to those who didn't know where the muffler was located, tens of thousands now are patronizing the special garages that cater to this new need of part-time auto mechanic. Stalls rent for \$2 to \$3 an hour and as such as rotating tires to involved fine repairing can be performed by a car owner himself.

Tools are provided although in the locations a deposit may be required to ensure against losses. After yet, many of the garages sell parts at a discount.

The necessary know-how comes from several sources. The garage operator will offer free advice on all common repair jobs — brake overhauls, wheel ball-joint replacements, and muffler exchanges. He travels in stall to stall, aiding those who are stuck and helping them get parts.

In addition, schools offering auto-repair courses are reporting record enrollments for those wanting general knowledge. Bookstores are offering types of manuals, some specializing in particular makes of cars.

At least one firm is offering cassette tapes that tell step by step how to do a particular job. To clarify a point, one ticks the tape and starts again.

As with everything else, there are good and bad points about this business, however. But the good ones weigh the bad.

Costs are greatly reduced. Garage labor rates of \$11 plus an hour are avoided, which frequently are a large part of a normal repair bill. Parts can be obtained at low cost at do-it-yourself places or at a count store.

Time used is often reduced. If

The result? Your 1975 car needs only six to eight service visits over 50,000 miles. Twenty years ago, the same level of maintenance meant 48 trips to the garage.

Such service-reducing efforts, continue. One big target is the coolant in your radiator.

50,000-mile coolant

This year, both GM and Chrysler extended the replacement intervals for anti-freeze. Last year, Ford switched from a two-year to a three-year replacement schedule. And some day you may see coolants that last 50,000 miles, aided only by annual "booster" tablets added to replenish rust inhibitors.

Of course, even a 1975 car must be serviced eventually. Automakers, in fact, voice some concern that lengthening maintenance intervals may make motorists forget essential services.

When you do take your car in, the quality of work it receives from a mechanic is really the final measure of how good your maintenance is.

Most motorists can recall a case or two when an expensive tune-up left their auto running worse than ever. One reason, say automakers, is that the emission-control systems on today's cars require more accurate engine adjusting.

That means mechanics must understand the function of the maze of tubes, sensors, switches, and valves which keep a modern auto engine running cleanly. It also means a heavier reliance on electronic gadgets to monitor car performance.

One way to make sure mechanics know what they are doing is to certify them.

Early last year two groups which do just that agreed on a nationwide system of testing. The program is coordinated by the National Institute for Automotive Service Excellence (NIASE).

But some consumer groups are unimpressed. They note that NIASE has been certifying mechanics to some degree for six years, yet complaints from motorists over shoddy garage work continue. More important, they add, few states require certification.

Licensing in Canada

California is one that does. And several provinces in Canada require both a five-year apprenticeship program and licensing for their auto repair people. The Canadian license also must be renewed every two years.

Consumer activists argue that a nationwide licensing plan in the United States is the only way to weed out incompetent mechanics. But repair-industry spokesmen hotly contest that idea, claiming certification programs alone are good enough.

you have reserved your stall, you drive in and go to work at once. Many times, there is a delay at a regular garage because of overbooking to ensure a constant workload for the mechanics. But especially during the week, the demand is less and stall reservations aren't required.

Parts are more available now than they have ever been. Many you-do-it garages stock a good supply of common items. Discount stores have expanded their auto-parts sections to meet this new demand. And even some of the stockrooms at auto dealers are reacting by enlarging their supply and hiring more help.

Many put common items on display. And whereas the garages use only new parts, the emerging breed of part-time mechanics can use rebuilt and fully guaranteed items, such as starters and generators, to save even more.

Pride and a deep sense of satisfaction are the rewards for a completed job. And as confidence is increased, it becomes easier to tackle harder problems.

Special tools for special jobs are often available on a check-out basis — torque wrenches and air driven impact wrenches, for example. Some facilities offer reduced-cost services such as turning down warped brake drums and pressing bearings.

Although the pitfalls are few, they can be disastrous and exceedingly costly to rectify.

Highly complicated jobs should be avoided by the weekend. Rebuilding or repairing automatic transmissions is definitely a job for a specialist. Likewise, rebuilding a four-barrel carburetor can be a nightmare.

Even some simple-looking jobs require expertise. Banging out a dent in a fender looks simple (it didn't take much to cause it) but it can be easily worsened.

Rent-a-stall garages don't always have the necessary tools for this.

Synthetic motor oil: costly but long lasting

By Charles E. Dole
Automotive editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

A neighbor, who usually changes his car's engine oil himself at the recommended intervals, says he plans to shift to synthetic oil because it will keep him off his back in the driveway.

More and more motorists feel the same way whether or not they do the job themselves.

Besides some other strong points, synthetic motor oils are said to last up to four, five, even six times longer than conventional mineral oils, which helps to balance out their admitted higher cost.

The new man-made product is coming into sharper focus because of the questionable availability of petroleum oil in the years ahead.

Requirements

- An engine oil is required to:
 - Lubricate the moving parts of an engine and thereby lessen friction.
 - Reduce the intense heat generated by the process of combustion.
 - Flush any abrasive particles out of the engine and into the crankcase — in effect, the garbage pail of the engine.

Conventional oils have done a good job for a long time. Yet they react to

heat by breaking down into both lighter and heavier molecules. The lighter ones blow out the tailpipe while the heavier ones form sludge, varnish, and gum inside an engine. Frequent replacement of the oil is required.

Police, taxi tests

But because synthetic oils contain no petroleum oil, they do not break down under the severe temperature deviations of a motorist's driving habits. Also, proponents say, engines run far cleaner.

In order to increase their track record, synthetic oils are being widely tested in police cars, taxi fleets, and even in heavy-duty trucks.

Citing a heavy-duty test of its synthetic motor oil, S. A. Levy Jr., executive vice-president of EON, Inc., tells of four diesel cement trucks which accumulated up to 46,000 miles per unit.

After a six-month test, the four trucks had used 155 percent less oil when compared with 11 other trucks using conventional fleet oil, plus a 6.2 percent fuel savings.

Mobil ponders move

Leading marketer of synthetic oil is EON, a subsidiary of Pacer Petroleum Company, which has been selling its product for about a year. Mr.

Levy figures that EON-Ell is being used in about 400,000 car engines now.

Mobil has been marketing a synthetic called SHC in Europe and Japan for the past two years and now is debating whether or not to sell it in the United States.

Additives are an important part of any motor oil, including the synthetics. Each is designed to inhibit certain reactions and improve the product under tough operating conditions.

Hatco Chemical, a division of W. R. Grace & Co., markets base-stock synthetics to a number of producers which, in turn, add their own special chemicals to individualize the product.

Mr. Levy says that EON adds a solvent and acid modifier "to increase the life of the product." The base ester oil is derived from fatty acids and alcohol.

Pluses listed

A report by the Mobil Research and Development Corporation states:

Synthetics provide faster cold-temperature starting because the fluid does not thicken as does conventional motor oil; less engine wear; improved cleanliness of the engine; reduced valve deposits, and as a result, longer valve life; and reduced oil consumption.

Automakers readily admit that the

oil-change interval is one of their biggest maintenance weaknesses. Although not fully endorsing man-made oil, they are not rejecting it either. Meanwhile, automakers are pursuing their own tests on the synthetics.

About the only disadvantage at present are their much higher cost vis-a-vis the mineral oils. Yet the cost is expected to drop as production goes up.

An oil fill-up might run from \$12 or \$14 up to about \$30, just for the fluid. Yet if a car engine can run four, five, or six times longer on a single oil change, then the synthetic oil might even be less costly in the long run.

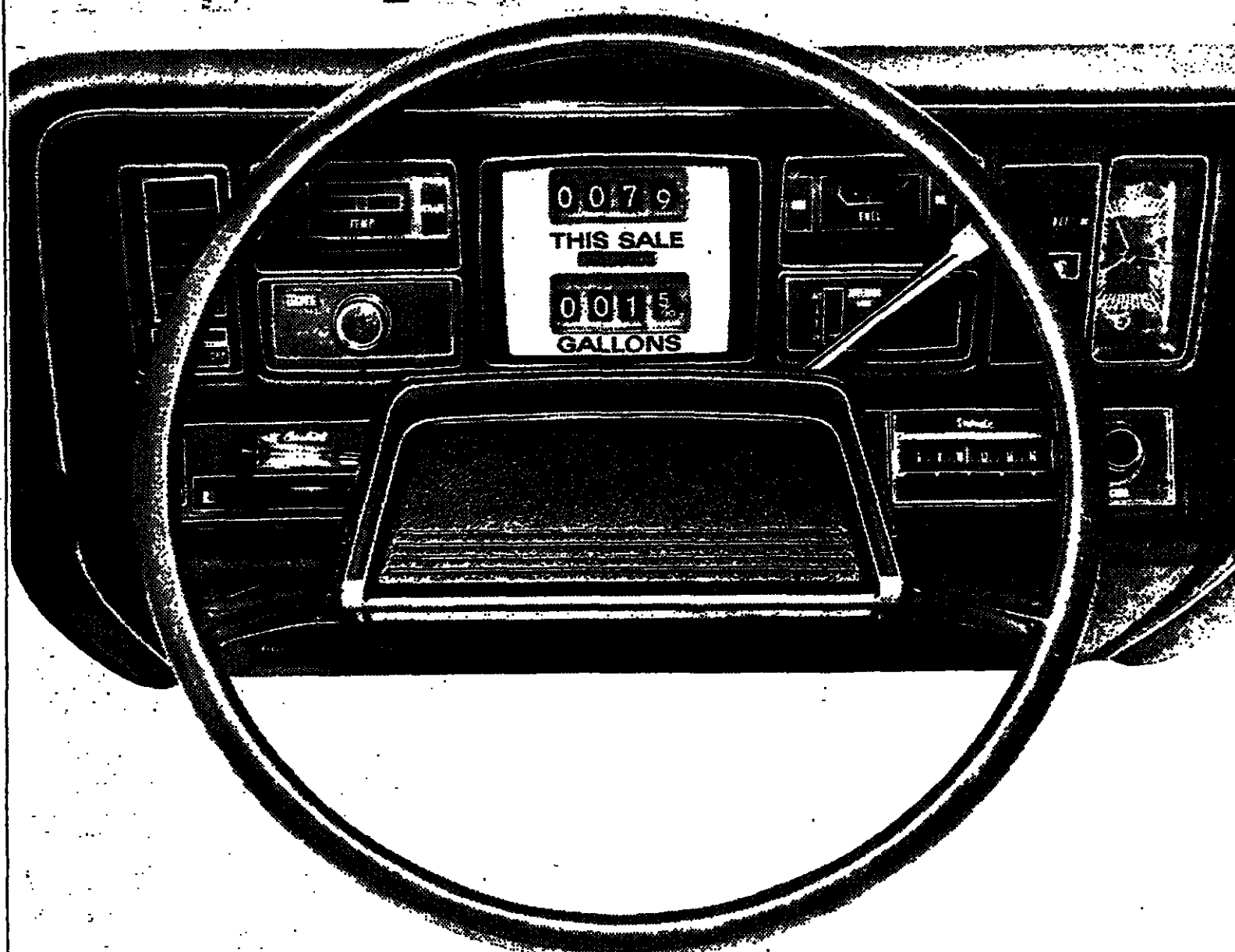
Three crucial tests

All engine oils, either conventional or synthetic, are measured against three tests: American Petroleum Institute, Society of Automotive Engineers, and American Society for Testing and Materials. If an oil passes all three tests, it carries the "SE" label on the can. All of the major synthetics now on the market carry the SE label.

As for tiny Pacer Petroleum in Houston, it now is working on a third-generation synthetic which, says Mr. Levy, "we hope tests will show up to a 10 percent saving in fuel and three to four times the saving in oil."

Synthetic lubricants clearly are on the move.

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real estate

Homes are designed completely wrong—just ask any woman

Second of two articles on women and the environment.

By Fran P. Hosken
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

"Yes, I know women are different today, but a woman-made environment?"

My friend, the developer-builder, was not satisfied. "Women are much more critical today but we put only the best into our houses, all kinds of appliances, even carpeting and things that builders never provided before."

"But what do women really want in a house? We always have made market surveys specially in introducing new models but this no longer seems to work."

Unfortunately, market surveys simply can't tell about something that does not exist. They are designed to make choices between offered alternatives and the choices bolt down to the same standard house.

Basic home unchanged

Recently the birth rate has drastically declined and more families have no children. Young people are marrying later. But builders continue to build nuclear family houses for the statistical four-member family (two adults and two young children, 10 or under), which fail to serve real life families.

Margaret Mead has been one of the outspoken critics in her statements about the suburban nuclear family box.

"The first thing we have to get rid of is this horrible independent little misery called the suburban home," she says. "It is using up an unpre-

cedented amount of hardware, creating an unprecedented amount of pollution, and producing unhappy people."

Betty Friedan in "The Feminine Mystique" and others have written about the compulsive competition of higher housekeeping standards promoted by manufacturers for the purpose of selling yet another cleaning product or gadget.

"This negated whatever liberation from household chores the new houses and modern conveniences represented for women."

'Typical' household

"Household machines are designed in such a way that they have to be continuously serviced and monitored."

"The openness of a modern house eliminates all privacy besides 'messing up the kitchen' now means messing up the living and dining room," says Adele Chatfield Taylor, the architectural historian. In turn, the recent concern for the environment seems to be taken out on women by male environmentalists.

"By emphasizing the voluntary adoption by individual households of more ascetic life-styles, environmentalists betray either ignorance or callousness toward the needs of children and aspirations of women," states Sara Bretsky, professor of the department of earth and space sciences at the State University of New York.

Women's needs ignored

Houses, whether architect-designed or mass-produced, pre-fabricated or mobile homes, strangely ignore the needs of women, indeed even their measurements.

Counter heights mostly are designed for men. Kitchen shelves are



frequently out of reach of all but the tallest women. The design and placement of beds often requires special acrobatic abilities of those who must make them. Clearly men don't nor do they have any idea about the energy consumption of this daily exercise.

The same is true of bathtubs and many of the male-designed "conveniences" around the house, including most toilet fixtures.

Any woman who has spent a couple of years locked in a new house or apartment with one or more small children can come up with a list of ignored needs, misdesigned appliances, and destructively planned layouts — destructive, that is, from the point of view of the principal occupant, a woman, her privacy, her personal needs, and her ability to function and develop as a human being.

"Kitchens, for example, always seem to be designed for one person —

the woman — to work in; not for husband and wife and children to work together," said Kerstin Karnekl of Sweden. Communal needs of families in terms of sharing household services, spaces, and equipment were discussed already in the 1920's by the Bauhaus School of architecture Walter Gropius in Germany. Things such as communal kitchens were included in large housing schemes where ready-cooked meals could be obtained by families; a great help if both parents are employed.

Inflexible cage

Other household work-saving services were available on a communal basis; such as built-in child-care centers, recreation rooms, communal dining rooms, and other shared facilities that not all families could afford. These reduce the isolation of women with small children, as well as light-

ening the burden of repetitive household chores.

The standard suburban home is nothing so much as an inflexible cage for most women, no matter how decked out with deep carpeting and studded with machines.

But the stacking up of women and children into high-rise tower apartments — another male-invented answer to the housing problem — is much worse.

"The present form of apartment building is socially brutalizing. People are isolated because of the unrelenting separations between apartments and floors," says historian Chatfield-Taylor.

In the U.S., the public-housing high-rise towers have become symbols of social and human failure, which in no small part is due to the design and quality of the physical environment created by male architects and male bureaucracies.

Too many of the public housing "families" are welfare mothers and their children. They have no other choice but to live in these anti-human, anti-social high-rise apartments, where the physical environment often supports every kind of social pathology.

Failures compounded

"The Federal Housing Acts of the 1960's raised high hopes," says architect Lois Langhorst, "with too little behavioral research on supportive environments for families, the legislation perpetuated problems or worse created disaster."

"Architecture has failed. Too much emphasis has been placed on form, the object, the singular monument."

"Women are virtually excluded from architecture; their needs are not listened to in an institutional environment. In the home they are at the mercy of an industry totally dominated by men."

Today the practice of architecture, the 97½ percent male profession, has become an appendix to all male prestigious corporate or institutional enterprises or a business producing so many square feet of rentable office space for so much money.

Architecture has strayed far from

the social art it is said to be. It is becoming less and less viable as a profession. Who, after all, needs an architect today? Some 85 percent of what is built in the United States goes up without the services of an architect.

So why bother . . .

Why then should women bother to become architects? Because what is designed and built by architects is highly visible and has a great deal of influence on the quality of the built environment, much like the fashion models of Paris influence New York's garment industry.

In a recent book, "From Tipt to Skyscraper," a history of women in architecture, Doris Cole, the author, points out that women in the past took an active part, especially in designing and building homes. But as soon as architecture became an academic pursuit, women disappeared from the building scene eliminated by man-made regulations that decreed that only males were allowed in architecture schools, especially the most prestigious ones.

The appalling results of the one-sided man-made environment based on the male competitive philosophy of "bigger is better" are reflected in the environmental energy and resource crisis now confronting the world.

Awareness urged

"Women must begin to ask many more questions and women should start organizing consciousness-raising workshops to become aware of the influence and constraints on their lives of the built environment."

Women have become active in community decisions to preserve nature and the ecological balance but women have always been taught to neglect their own needs.

Women's and human needs in the built environment are the same. A meaningful balance must be achieved.

The writer is an architectural planner by profession and a consultant on urban affairs and housing.

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Real Estate

house/garden



The anti-inflation garden

Making the most of your produce

Growing your own vegetables can save you money, if you garden wisely. In his final article, a veteran gardener suggests ways to make the most of your harvest.

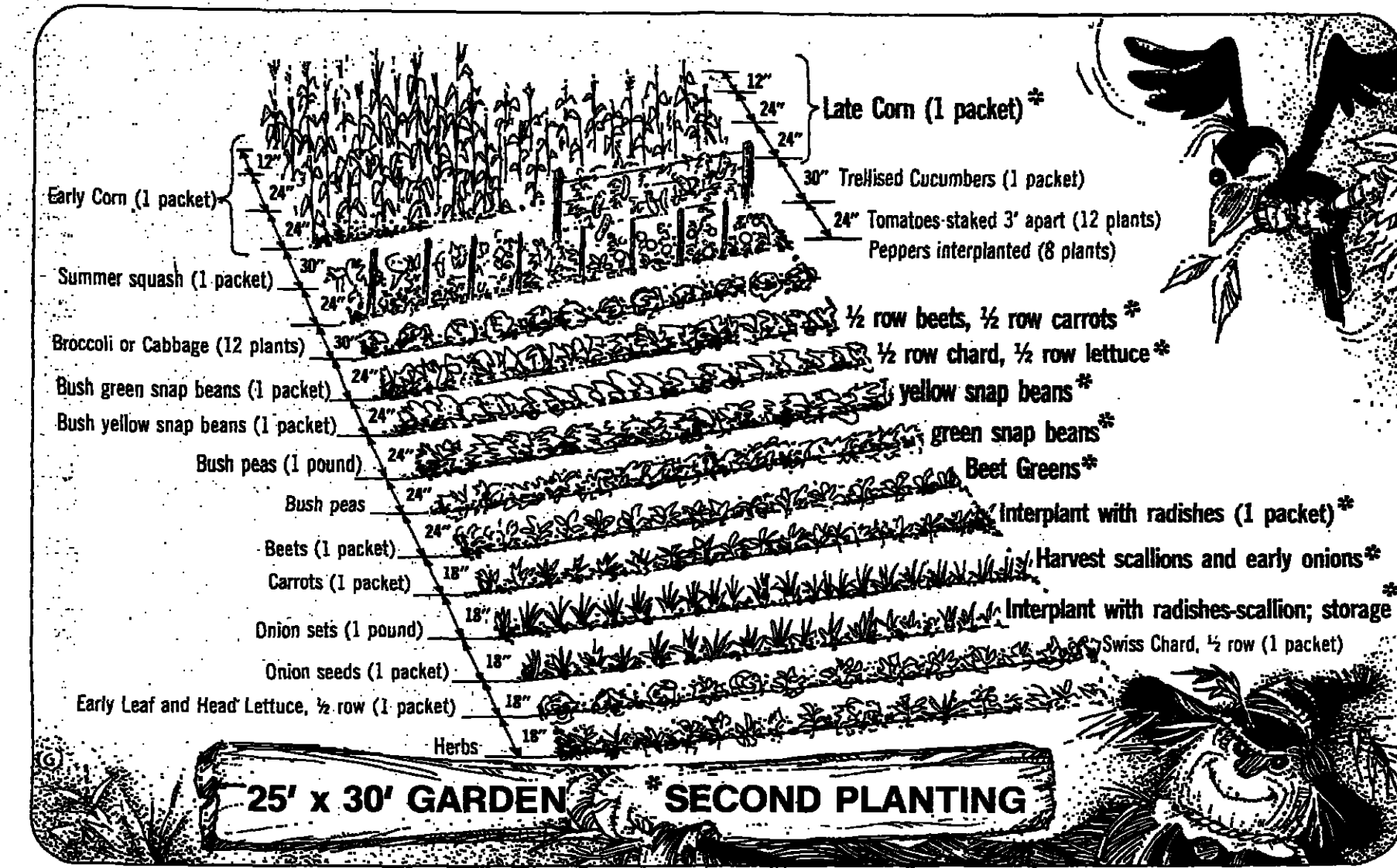
By Peter Tonge
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

A well-harvested garden can help you hold down food costs the year around. But you lose that advantage quickly if you don't make the most of what you have when your garden is producing heavily. An onrush of tomatoes or a deluge of zucchini is a harvesting opportunity, not an embarrassing glut to be gotten rid of.

By late July last season, for example, Pauline Baker's Burlington, Vt., garden was producing more fresh tomatoes than her family could eat. So she decided to sell some of the surplus.

The best she could get for her fresh produce, however, was 16 cents a pound — roughly one-third the going retail price. "They're worth more to me as spaghetti sauce," she reasoned and promptly began processing the excess.

That, Mrs. Baker says, is when she learned that, to get the most out of a garden, canning or freezing should be



a season-long program — whenever the garden is producing more than can be eaten immediately.

Tiresomeness avoided

By doing small batches at a time, processing never became a tiresome chore. And by the time the first frosts had blackened the vines two months later, she had frozen 70 quarts of spaghetti sauce, canned 56 quarts of tomatoes, 12 pints of ketchup, 20 small jars of tomato paste, and four gallons of juice. She canned or froze a variety of other vegetables, too, including zucchini, which went into a relish for which she is somewhat renowned.

Canning and preserving need not burden the family's chief cook. Other family members who have food specialties can join in. Perhaps someone has a favorite tomato sauce recipe. Let him process the tomatoes for that. Perhaps a son or daughter likes dill pickles. Let the youngsters put up some of the cucumbers then. In this way, what might become a burdensome chore if imposed entirely on one person can be an occasion for family fun.

There are other ways, too, of stretching gardening profits and pleasure. Vigorous harvesting of certain vegetables is one strategy. Then there

is double, and even triple cropping — where more than one crop is taken from a given area in a season.

Early harvest encourages

One piece of advice from a veteran Vermont gardener has served me well. "Remember," he said, "it is nature's intention that a plant should produce seed, so the more you harvest before the seed is mature, the more the plant will go on producing."

Summer squash is a case in point. For best results, he says, pick them, when the young squash is no thicker than one to two inches in diameter. He has similar advice for cucumbers. "Pick them when they're about four inches long," he says. "You get both quantity and quality that way." Tests have proved this over and over again, he adds.

The effect is similar with snow peas, where the whole pod is picked and eaten before the peas develop. Some gardeners insist that there also is a marginal increase in crop quantity if standard peas and beans are picked "a little on the young side."

You will also get "incredible mileage" from Swiss or ruby chard by ruthless harvesting. Don't just harvest the outer leaves of these vegetables, cut down the entire plant to

about an inch above the ground. It will grow up again from the center. By the time you've come to the end of the row, the first plants should be up and ready to harvest again.

Several crops possible

In warmer regions, getting more than one crop of vegetables a year from a garden is relatively simple. Peas, which even in the colder North may be planted as soon as the soil can be worked, are generally all harvested by the end of June or early July. Beans or carrots for fall harvesting can follow the peas. Onions grown from sets mature quickly. I frequently follow these with carrots to be left for wintering over in the ground.

Seed packets list the number of days to maturity of a particular vegetable. Check with your county

agricultural agent as to when the first fall frosts are likely to occur. If you still have time to reap a harvest then go ahead and plant. Sometimes it is worth taking a chance on fall frosts arriving late. On the other hand, such hardy plants as peas, cabbage, or lettuce can stand light frosts and so may be planted quite late in the season.

In the Dick Raymond garden plan published earlier in this series, and reproduced here, you will find some suggestions for double cropping.

One final hint: Never waste space on radishes alone. When you sow early carrots and beets sprinkle radish seeds in the row too. The radishes spring up quickly and, as you harvest them a few weeks later, you automatically cultivate your carrots.

Last of four articles

More tips on home canning

The following publications should aid you in canning and preserving the produce from your garden.

"Preserving the Fruits of the Earth," by Stanley Schuler and Elizabeth Meriwether Schuler (New York, The Dial Press, \$9.95).

"Home Canning Cookbook," by Better Homes and Gardens (Des Moines, Meredith Corporation, \$2.49).

Available from the Ball Corporation, Muncie, IN 47302, are two booklets: "The Ball Freezer Book," 35 cents; and the "Ball Blue Book of Canning and Freezing," \$1.

The government's Consumer Service puts out excellent and inexpensive booklets. These may be obtained from the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. It is necessary to write the department to find out the price; some of them are free, but others cost about 35 or 40 cents. Be sure to include the number of the publication, as well as the name, and don't forget to include your ZIP code.

"Home Freezing of Fruits and Vegetables," G10.

"How to Make Jellies, Jams, and Preserves at Home," G56.

"Making Pickles and Relishes at Home," G92.

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Acetone removes weatherstripping

Q. "I put some weatherstripping around the baby's walker to keep the furniture and walls from getting marked. How do I remove the residue of adhesive left on the metal?"
Mrs. R. J. Stokler
Monterey, Calif.

A. Try acetone. It will not only remove the adhesive but may also cut the paint; therefore, be prepared to refinish the walker.

Keep moisture out of brick foundation

Q. "Our 85-year-old, red-brick foundation is beginning to show cracked mortar and some crumbling inside the basement. Is there a way to stop further deterioration and repair the present damage?"
Mrs. A. J. Duval
Genoa, Ill.

A. Moisture is likely migrating into the masonry. When it freezes, it expands and probably causes the evident condition. Solution: Keep the moisture out.
Consider the following remedies: If practical, remove the dirt from the outside and either tuck-point the mortar joints or parge the wall. Parge? Just coat with plaster.

Reshingling a roof: two layers, no more

Q. "When a new asphalt-shingle roof is installed, the old asphalt shingles are normally left in place. Are there important advantages to this procedure or is it merely a way of reducing the labor cost?"
Verne H. MacDonald
Hazlet, N.J.

A. Leave only two layers of old composition shingles under the new ones. They afford some insulation value, plus saving labor for their removal. Replace all missing shingles before installing the new roof.

One veteran roofer from your area advises laying a heavy asphalt saturated felt over the old shingles before applying the new ones.
Avoid "stretching." Apply shingles by following the manufacturer's recommendations, including exposure, and number, size, and type of nails.

Ask a builder

By Forrest M. Holly



How to patch hole in plaster wall

Q. "How do we repair a hole in the inside face of our plaster, stud house?"
Mrs. Lucy Ella Hutchins
Tucson, Ariz.

A. Remove damaged plaster to the center of the wood studs on each side of the break. Insert a piece of drywall material in the recess, nailing the ends to the exposed one-half stud face. Chisel or cut out as necessary, using straight lines to conveniently accommodate the backing.
Using a drywall or plaster patching kit, fill in the depression as per the manufacturer's recommendations. Feather the connections, old to new, neatly and securely.
Repaint or refinish to match the surrounding area.

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Soaring U.S. deficit—Simon worries as Democrats defend it

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The federal deficit for fiscal 1976 that President Ford predicted in January would hit a stunning \$52 billion now is expected by some administration economists to go as high as \$75 billion.

While a number of Democratic economists think a deficit of that size is needed to halt the economy's precipitous slide, the President's advisers consider it more than sufficient to reverse the recession, and big enough to rekindle inflation again when the economy finally turns around.

When the current fiscal year's deficit of perhaps \$45 billion is added in, the total for the two-year period could be some \$120 billion. That means enlarging the nation's debt from \$486 billion to \$606 billion — a 25 percent increase in just two years.

Factors combined

The debt is climbing skyward from a combination of falling revenues from a depressed economy, growing welfare and unemployment payments, "anti-recession" spending added on by Congress, and a bigger tax cut.

President Ford said last January he would veto any new spending initiatives, and he could start with the \$5.9 billion appropriation speeding up public-works projects and boosting public-service jobs that the House passed this week. But Mr. Ford himself proposed an extra \$2 billion for public service and summer youth jobs, and indications are the administration is willing to accept a bigger tax cut than the \$16 billion it proposed.

Treasury Secretary William E. Simon worries about the impact on the financial markets of financing the big debt increase, but outside economists generally seem to feel the problem is manageable.

Heller's argument

President Johnson's top economist, Walter W. Heller, argues that in an economy running \$175 billion below its potential in terms of gross national product, Treasury financing would not be crowding out private borrowing. He and like-minded economists figure that if the deficit is big enough to reverse the economic slide, the revenues generated will mean a smaller total deficit than if the economy were allowed to drag on far below its potential.

For every \$10 billion increase in the GNP, the government saves about \$1 billion in smaller payments to the jobless and welfare recipients and gets another \$3 billion back in increased revenues, they argue.

President Ford feels strongly that if greater stimulus than the January budget calls for is needed now, it should come from a tax cut "which puts money in peoples' pockets" rather than increased government spending. The House added \$4.3 billion to the \$16 billion tax cut he proposed, and the Senate is expected to boost that to \$28-\$30 billion, resulting in a probable compromise with the House half way between.

The administration says the deficit for fiscal '76 went to \$55.5 billion this week, \$3.5 billion over the January forecast. And Congress is adding billions in spending.

Besides the \$5.9 billion public-works and public-employment bill, it is adding about \$7 billion by refusing to let the President defer or eliminate programs previously authorized.

About \$1 billion extra is being released from highway funds. Another \$16 billion will be added by congressional refusal to hold social-security increases to 5 percent as the President asked, compared with the 8 percent increase due on a cost-of-living basis.

Refusal to cut the food-stamp program will add another \$600 million. And a \$2.5 billion revenue "loss" will have to be absorbed because income from offshore oil leases will not be as big as the budget projected.

While the burgeoning deficits are huge, economists like to point out that if the economy were running at 1974 employment levels the government would save about \$12 billion in aid to the unemployed and be receiving \$40 billion more in revenues — enough to wipe out the \$52 billion deficit Mr. Ford budgeted in January.

'Red Dragon's' plane makes perfect landing

By the Associated Press

London
The "Red Dragon," also known as Britain's Prince Charles, has begun active service as a helicopter pilot in the Royal Navy.

The Prince made a perfect landing recently on the aircraft carrier *Hermes*. He had finished in top spot in his helicopter course.

Japanese 'think tank'—unique beginnings

By David R. Francis
Business and financial editor of
The Christian Science Monitor



'Think tank' perches on Japanese hill

Kamakura, Japan
The smell of formaldehyde permeates one wing of Nomura Research Institute's hilltop facility here. It seems odd, since the institute is an affiliate of Nomura Securities Company, one of Japan's top brokerage houses and still provides its parent with economic and security analyses.

However, when Nomura Securities founded Nomura Research Institute (NRI) in 1965, it chose to create a full-fledged "think tank" modeled somewhat after Stanford Research Institute in Palo Alto, Calif.

Thus NRI includes a life sciences department that does research in such areas as biology, environment, and pharmacology. For instance, it invented an instrument for testing the freshness of fish meat in two minutes — a useful device in Japan where fish is such an important part of the diet.

In Japan, there is only one other broad-based, private "think tank" — set up by Mitsubishi Industries — which does research on a contract basis for outside clients.

More recently, Nomura Securities' leading brokerage-house competitors have set up research groups — Yamaiichi Research Institute of Securities & Economics, Inc., and the Nikko Research Center, Ltd. Both of these, however, are sticking to economic and securities analyses.

That decision may be cheaper. Apparently by paying a high rate for economic and securities research, Nomura Securities is indirectly subsidizing the other research work of NRI.

Kohichi Ohzeki, director of socio-economic studies and the business planning department of NRI, explained that Japanese firms now are not so familiar as American firms with assigning research to an outside research group.

Nor, he added, is the Japanese Government. Each ministry has its own research laboratory.

Nevertheless, of NRI's outside contract work, about 40 percent comes from the government and 60 percent from private firms. A small percentage of the research work is for foreign clients.

With the current recession in Japan, Mr. Ohzeki is somewhat concerned about a fall-off in new research contracts.

Right now NRI is scouting around to find sponsors for a sizable study of political, economic, social, and financial conditions of major oil-producing countries.

One advantage NRI has over American competitors is cost, notes Mr. Ohzeki. It charges about \$3,000 per man-month, compared with perhaps \$8,000 by an American research institute.

Because of a sizable expansion of its research facilities, Japan has just about lost its image as a copycat nation.

Japanese research and development amounts to about 2.1 percent of national income, compared with about 3.4 percent for the U.S.

A private group, the Japan Economic Research Institute, last month urged the government to pour more money into technological development to deal with the nation's shortage of domestic sources of food and raw materials.

With its staff of 179 in Kamakura and another 118 in Tokyo doing the economic and securities research, NRI is a significant factor in Japanese research.

BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

Wharton forecast for U.S. economy

Philadelphia

Further startling declines in real output, more slowing of inflation, and a moderate recovery late in the year.

These are what Wharton Economic Forecasting Associates of the University of Pennsylvania are forecasting for the United States economy.

Gross national product will decline this quarter for the first time in nominal dollars as well as "real" dollars, the group says. Inflation will decline to

between 5 and 7 percent by the end of the year.

Wives alter income spread

Toronto

A consumer researcher says the increase in the number of working women in the United States has created "a population explosion in the upper income brackets."

Fabian Linden, director of consumer research for the Conference Board, Inc., of New York, said in a speech here that in the last dozen years "the U.S. distribution of income has been turned upside down,"

partly due to the impact of wives in the work force.

In 1950 less than 25 percent of all wives worked. That figure now is more than 42 percent, with the actual number of working wives rising to 20 million from 9 million.

French incomes vs. education

Paris

In France, each extra year of education from ages 16 to 29 is worth an extra \$740 per year more in salary at age 42, according to a French Government study.

The figures cited are for men only, salaries of women in 1989 still being on an average 25 percent less for the same age and length of education as their male counterparts.

American Motors to lay off 3,000

Milwaukee

Layoffs affecting about 3,000 American Motors Corporation employees here have been announced by a company official.

Raymond Martin, director of industrial relations at the Milwaukee body plant, said AMC will close the plant the week of March 28.



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The Home Forum

From the cow's viewpoint

Ah! the subtlety of it! How conventionality creeps upon one like a snake in the grass. . . . But perhaps unconventionality can catch you unaware as well. Take the cow shed door for instance.

Did you know that a cow shed door comes under societal expectations of normality no less than higher forms of life? I certainly didn't, and I've just finished making one. I asked Mr. Graveson, the visiting grocer, what was wrong with it. "It's an eyesore!" was his cheery pronouncement. I asked Mr. Hodgson, professional joiner. After a pause to consider, he summed up his feelings by saying "Well . . . it's just, let us say, rather unusual." The farmer's wife just laughed at it openly. The farmer, after shaking his head for a few moments at my mistake, said: "Nay lad: never mind! It stops t' ole."

It does that, all right. If there was one force opposed to my hanging it on its hinges, it was the wind. All the wind in the Northern Hemisphere rushed through that hole in the wall, and I haven't heard a single complaint from one of the cows inside — now no longer frozen in the stalls, their hooks shivering. Unquestionably it "stops t' ole," like a cork in a bottle. It is a perfect fit. Which is, in fact, the problem.

The hole, you see, is not square. Trapezoidal is possibly nearer to it. So with enormous ingenuity I fashioned my door to this irregular shape. Now as any devotee of Chinese puzzles will tell you, what goes in one way, won't go in another. Thus it is that my cow shed door can only be hung one way round.

A door, you see, is essentially a strong timber framework with vertical boards nailed onto it. All this I knew, and all this I did. And having done it . . . the awful truth then dawned. This door could only be hung — inside-out.

There is little doubt about it. Its inside is outside, its outside inside. The world can see its magnificent framework, vertical, horizontal, diagonal; but not its boards, vertical. The world can see what convention says should be hidden from view. Pretension is shattered: custom disrupted; good appearances flouted by immodest exposure.

But I'm not ashamed. This is a new fashion in cow shed doors. Why should the best of one's workmanship be forever covered? (I haven't heard a single cow complain.)

Christopher Andreas

A joke

Francis Picabia was a friend of Marcel Duchamp and, with him, an originator of the style and spirit that came to be called Dada. Like Duchamp, Picabia first emerged as an artist while painting in a style based on the Cubism of Picasso and Braque. But, again like Duchamp, Picabia was interested in machine forms. A decisive change took place in Picabia's painting after his visit to America in 1913 to see the celebrated Armory show which introduced vanguard European paint-

ing of the day to the American public.

Picabia was impressed by the architecture and machinery he encountered everywhere in New York. In making machines, men were making symbols of themselves, of their own subjugation to work, and of nature's subjugation of them to repetitive physiological needs. Picabia was impressed by the dawn of technology in America, but he was not about to be taken in. For him, the machine seems to have represented everything absurd about humanity. Here was the Dada spirit emerging. What could be sacred if man finally found his mirror image in the machine? It is easy to imagine Picabia feeling that man's only hope, faced with his mechanical double, is to prove he can laugh. The Dada spirit was consistently one of mockery.

"I See Again in Memory My Dear Udnie" (1914) is one of Picabia's best-known works. Its debt to Cubism and to Duchamp's "machinist" paintings is clear in the many modeled overlapping planes and the interpolation of slightly fleshly forms with metallic-looking ones. The blend of forms is reinforced with color: warm yellows, reds and whites juxtaposed with cool grays and dry browns. The tangle of irregular shapes that takes up most of the painting seems to sit like a still life arrangement on a ledge that might be the top of a pedestal. What we see here seems to occupy a space of its own. But, Picabia cautions: "space is not a receptacle; space is in us."

His painting is thus a fantasy of flesh assimilated to the machine, of the human being become its own invention. Like many other artists who lived through World War I, Picabia seems to have sensed that if man can invent the future through technology, he can also destroy himself, in one way or another. In the context of other paintings contemporary with it, Picabia's "Udnie" suggests a portrait, even without its title; a portrait of a subject with no mind, only energy. The painting is a kind of triple satire on the aesthetic appeal of the human form, machine forms, and paintings.

Kenneth Baker



Courtesy of the Collection of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, the Hillman Periodicals Fund

"I See Again in Memory My Dear Udnie" 1914: Oil on canvas by Francis Picabia

Quagmire—or The Season of Mud

John Gould

In one of the favorite old fairy tales, a wicked witch lived in a quagmire and would arise to badger travelers. A woman just told me she read that tale to her grandson and had to explain what a quagmire is. He'd never seen one. Mud-season, so called, came to Maine between winter and spring — and no doubt to all places in the frost belt — and our unpaved roads became impassable because of quagmires. It was too late for runners and too soon for wheels, so all heavy hauling stopped.

Dispatch from the farm

Not all quagmires had wicked witches, but they all had mean dispositions when automobiles proliferated. In quagmire days, nearly all autos were put up on blocks for the winter, taking the weight off the fabric tires. People couldn't drive, because the roads were left unplowed for the teamsters' sleds. But as soon as snow was gone from the village streets, impatient motorists would take their cars down and venture forth to get, usually, stuck in a quagmire. One of the best quagmires in Maine was just below our house, where the ledge slopes downward. The ledge would carry water off the hill into the road, and as the frost came out of the ground the

quagmire that formed there was the original Slough of Despond. Mainers didn't use the word quagmire so much, but liked the term hypopyot.

Above the ledge, the road would be dried out for a mile, and motorists would come tooting along, pass over the ledge, and sit there on their runningboards with their back wheels churning like an egg beater in a custard. If a car came up the road, the driver would gun his engine for momentum on the ledge, and there he'd be in the same helpless fix.

During mud-season my grandfather always kept a horse harnessed in the stall, ready to have a whiffletree attached to succor the distressed motorist. Grandfather never put a price on a rescue. He'd hook on his chain, giddy-yap old Tastrabogus, and the motorist would say, "Thank you, how much?" Grandfather figured twenty-five cents, but if he asked for twenty-five cents, that's all he'd get. Some motorists were grateful to the extent of fifty cents, and now and then came a spender with a whole dollar. So Grandfather would say, "Well, whatever it's worth to you." Even after the dreen was put in and the grade changed, we had a wet place there, not really a quagmire any longer, and I pulled an occasional springtime driver out with my tractor. The road was paved by the

WPA in the days of FDR, and since then quagmire is mostly a word in the game of Scrabble.

My favorite quagmire story has always been the one about my good friend Win Smith, and I've told it before. Win was good humored and saw fun in about everything, and one night he was called out to extricate a vehicle from the quagmire in front of his house. Win lived on a side road.

It was during the war, and the U.S. Navy was about to take out a destroyer just launched at Bath. A busload of sailors was sent up from Baltimore to crew her. The driver, on his first trip to Maine, made a wrong turn and whooped down Win Smith's side road. Soon realizing his mistake, he tried to turn around and went frame-deep into the quagmire out front of Win's. Win responded with his heavy farm tractor, put a chain on the bus, and then shut down his engine.

"That'll be twenty-five dollars, in advance," he told the driver. "That's too much — you unhook and I'll find somebody else." "Can't," says Win. "Law of the sea. Salvage law. She's mine. I'm first to tie on, and she's my prize. Nobody else can touch 'er." "You crazy Yankee," said the driver, "law of the sea my eye. This bus ain't no boat." "No," says Win. "Then how come she's full of sailors?"

The Monitor's daily religious article

Handling tension

You can hardly pick up a magazine or newspaper these days without finding articles that deal with stress and tension.

Yes, for our own health and general well-being, we each must learn to deal with the demands of high-pressure living. Christian Science teaches the necessity of basing one's thinking on spiritual reality in order to find peace.

It explains that one can learn to discard limited, fearful thoughts about his life and future and replace them with provable spiritual truths of God's love and His care for each of His children. As one's thinking becomes more spiritually based, his confidence in God's control of his affairs increases. Tension is relieved.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes, "The human mind acts more powerfully to offset the discords of matter and the ills of flesh, in proportion as it puts less weight into the material or

fleshy scale and more weight into the spiritual scale."

What are some of the truths we need to understand in order to put the weight into the spiritual side? Basic to a spiritual view of life is the fact that God is the only creator, that He is all-powerful and good, and that we are His children, experiencing, in our actual selfhood as His spiritual reflection, only the good God bestows. As we accept this premise, we can refuse to believe that evil has any power to harm us or to destroy anything good. We can resist the impulse to react to evil in any form. We begin to see that tension and pressure originate in wrong thinking. And it is in thought that it must be destroyed.

The Bible records the experiences of Paul which give us an example of how one's thought can change as it becomes more spiritual. Paul, better known then as Saul of Tarsus, had been a leading persecutor of Christians. Then, on the road to Damascus the vision of Christ came to him

so vividly that he became physically blind. He was healed by one of the Christian community that he had come to persecute. With his subsequent conversion to Christianity he changed his whole way of thinking and living.

Later on, when he faced great suffering and trials, he was able to say, "None of these things move me." He could be calm even in the face of danger.

Few of us will ever be called upon to withstand trials such as Paul endured. But we can each learn to deal confidently with the daily challenges that confront us. As we increase our acceptance of spiritual reality and persistently try to look beyond matter and its limitations, we can offset tension and stress. We can gain a permanent, spiritually based peace.

¹Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 155; ²See Acts 9:1-22; ³Acts 20:24.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found translations of this article in French and German. Once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a French and a German translation.]

[This is a French translation of today's religious article]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur cette page
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Maîtriser la tension

Dans presque chaque journal ou magazine que l'on prend de nos jours, on trouve un article qui a trait à la pression et à la tension.

Oui, pour notre bien-être en général et pour notre santé, il faut que chacun de nous apprenne à faire face aux exigences d'une vie sous pression. La Science Chrétienne nous enseigne qu'il est nécessaire de baser notre façon de penser sur la réalité spirituelle afin de trouver la paix.

Elle explique que nous pouvons apprendre à nous débarrasser de pensées craintives et limitées concernant la vie et l'avenir et adopter en lieu et place les vérités spirituelles et prouvables quant à l'amour que Dieu nous porte et à la sollicitude dont Il entoure chacun de Ses enfants. A mesure que nos pensées s'appuient sur une base plus spirituelle, nous avons de plus en plus confiance dans le fait que Dieu gouverne nos affaires. Et la tension se relâche.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « L'entendement humain agit plus puissamment pour contrebalancer les discords de la matière et les maux de la chair, dans la

mesure où il met moins de poids dans le plateau matériel ou charnel de la balance, et plus de poids dans le plateau spirituel. »

Quelles sont quelques-unes des vérités qu'il nous faut comprendre afin de mettre le poids dans le plateau spirituel ? Pour voir la vie sous un angle spirituel, il est essentiel de saisir le fait que Dieu est le seul créateur, qu'Il est tout-puissant et bon et que nous sommes Ses enfants qui ne connaissons dans leur moi véritable, en tant que Son reflet spirituel, que le bien que Dieu dispense. En acceptant cette idée première, nous pouvons refuser de croire que le mal dispose d'un pouvoir quelconque de nous nuire ou de détruire quoi que ce soit de bon. Nous pouvons résister à l'impulsion qui nous incite à réagir au mal quel qu'il soit. Nous commençons à comprendre que c'est dans les mauvaises pensées que la pression et la tension prennent leur source. Et c'est dans la pensée qu'elles doivent être détruites.

La Bible nous relate les expériences de Paul qui illustrent la façon dont la pensée peut changer en devenant plus spirituelle. Mieux connu alors sous le nom de Saul de Tarse, Paul avait été un des princi-

paux persécuteurs des chrétiens. Mais un jour en chemin vers Damas, il eut une vision du Christ si lumineuse qu'il en devint physiquement aveugle. Un des membres de la communauté chrétienne qu'il était venu persécuter lui apporta la guérison. Se convertissant alors au christianisme, il changea toute sa vie et sa manière de penser.

Plus tard, face à de dures épreuves et à de grandes souffrances, il put dire : « Aucune de ces choses ne m'émeut. » Même face au danger, il était à même d'être calme.

Peu d'entre nous auront jamais à faire face à des épreuves semblables à celles que Paul endura. Mais nous pouvons tous apprendre à relever avec confiance les défis que nous rencontrons dans la vie quotidienne. A mesure que nous acceptons davantage la réalité spirituelle et que nous persistons dans nos efforts pour voir au-delà de la matière et de ses limitations, nous sommes à même d'éliminer la tension et la pression. Nous pouvons obtenir une paix permanente basée sur la spiritualité.

¹Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures, p. 155; ²voir Actes 9:1-22; ³Actes 20:24 (Bible anglaise).

⁴Christian Science prononce "maître" "science". La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures" de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec la même anglaise en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou la commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This is a German translation of today's religious article]

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint einmal wöchentlich)

Spannung kann überwunden werden

Heutzutage kann man kaum eine Zeitschrift oder eine Zeitung zur Hand nehmen, ohne Artikel zu finden, die sich mit Stress und Spannung auseinandersetzen.

Ja, im Interesse unserer Gesundheit und unseres allgemeinen Wohlergehens muß jeder von uns lernen, die Anforderungen eines hektischen Lebens zu meistern. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß wir unser Denken auf die geistige Wirklichkeit gründen müssen, wenn wir Frieden finden wollen.

Sie erklärt, daß wir lernen können, begrenzte, furchterfüllte Gedanken über unser Leben und unsere Zukunft aufzugeben und sie durch beweisbare geistige Wahrheiten über die Liebe Gottes und Seine Fürsorge für jedes Seiner Kinder zu ersetzen. Wenn unser Denken mehr auf einer geistigen Grundlage beruht, wird unsere Zuversicht, daß Gott unsere Angelegenheiten beherrscht, größer. Die Spannung läßt nach.

Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, schreibt: „In dem Verhältnis, wie das menschliche Gemüt weniger Gewicht in die materielle oder fleischliche Waagschale und mehr Gewicht in die geistige Waagschale legt, arbeitet es mächtiger an der Aufhebung der Disharmonien der Materie und der Übel des Fleisches.“

Welche Wahrheiten müssen wir verstehen, um das Gewicht in die geistige Waagschale zu legen? Die Grundlage einer geistigen Lebensauffassung ist die Tatsache, daß Gott der einzige Schöpfer ist, daß Er allmächtig und gut ist, daß wir Seine Kinder sind und in unserem tatsächlichen Selbst als Seine geistige Widerspiegelung nur das uns von Gott verliehene Gute erleben. Wenn wir diese Voraussetzung akzeptieren, können wir uns weigern zu glauben, daß das Böse irgendwelche Macht habe, uns zu schaden oder etwas Gutes zu zerstören. Wir können dem Impuls standhalten, auf

das Böse, in welcher Form es auch erscheinen mag, zu reagieren. Wir beginnen zu verstehen, daß Spannung und Druck falschem Denken entspringen. Und im Denken müssen sie beseitigt werden.

Die Bibel berichtet über Paulus' Erlebnisse, die uns zeigen, wie sich unser Denken ändern kann, wenn es an Geistigkeit zunimmt. Paulus — man kannte ihn damals mehr unter dem Namen Saul von Tarsus — war ein eifriger Verfolger der Christen. Dann hatte er auf der Straße nach Damaskus eine so klare Erkenntnis des Christus, daß er blind wurde. Von einem Mann aus der christlichen Gemeinde, die er hatte verfolgen wollen, wurde er geheilt. Als Paulus daraufhin zum Christentum übertrat, änderte sich sein ganzes Denken und Leben.

Später, als er vieles erliden und Prüfungen erdulden mußte, konnte er sagen: „Nichts von all dem rührt mich.“ Selbst in Gefahr konnte er ruhig bleiben.

Von wenigen von uns wird jemals verlangt, solche Prüfungen durchzustehen, wie Paulus sie erduldet hatte. Aber jeder von uns kann lernen, den an uns heranretenden täglichen Problemen zuversichtlich zu begegnen. In dem Maße, wie wir die geistige Wirklichkeit bereitwilliger akzeptieren und beherrlich versuchen, über die Materie und ihre Begrenzungen hinauszublicken, können wir Spannung und Stress aufheben. Wir können einen dauernden, auf Geist gegründeten Frieden gewinnen.

¹Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 155; ²s. Apostelgeschichte 9:1-22; ³Apostelgeschichte 20:24 [n. der engl. Bibel].

⁴Christian Science spricht: "k'lehen's" "science".

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite ersichtlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesezimmern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

Friday, March 14, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Cyprus too

The Middle East dominates Henry Kissinger's airborne diplomacy. But as the Secretary wings from one capital to another he is also focusing on another sensitive problem — Cyprus. He is determined to get a solution there and to eliminate once and for all the unstable situation that threatens NATO's eastern flank.

He appears to be making headway. He met with the Greek Foreign Minister in Brussels, and the Turks, although still angry at the American aid cutoff, agreed to see him in Ankara. His immediate goal is to get talks going again between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders — and to show enough diplomatic progress to persuade Congress to restore U.S. military aid to Turkey.

Simultaneously a lot of behind-the-scenes bargaining is going on at the United Nations. The Security Council has called for a resumption of the talks and signs are these will begin soon, possibly in New York.

But the key question is what progress can be made in the talks. Here the problem is one of face-saving for all sides. No Turkish leader can be seen to be making concessions under pressure of the American Congress and, now that the Turks have proclaimed the establishment of a separate state on Cyprus, the Greeks cannot show conciliation without some significant gesture by Ankara.

The dilemma is a difficult one. But it is the Turks who have the upper hand on Cyprus and it is the Turks who must make that first conciliatory gesture to show the Greek side their goodwill and to persuade Congress that they take the negotiations seriously. Such a gesture could be a sizable withdrawal of Turkish troops on Cyprus, say, or a territorial pull-back of their forces there.

If such a move is not made, it is hard to see how resumed negotiations will differ from previous rounds. While the talking goes on, the Turks will merely consolidate their position on the island.

In pressing for talks, Dr. Kissinger presumably made the point to the Greeks and the Turks that a dreadful mess will erupt if they do not reach an accommodation. One recalls the savage strife and terrorism that gripped the island in the 1950s. Today such a civil war would have even broader repercussions around the rim of the Mediterranean. The fact that Greek Cypriot leader Archbishop Makarios has been dallying with the Russians is hardly comfort in Ankara or Washington.

At the same time it is to be hoped that Congress will display more flexibility on the aid question in order to give Dr. Kissinger more room for maneuverability in the negotiating process. It will have to act responsibly if the Secretary is to find a way out of the current impasse.

The Stans case

The case of former Commerce Secretary and Nixon finance chairman Maurice Stans dramatizes a primary lesson of the Watergate scandal. It is that those in high places must not only obey the law but manifest a basic sense of accountability.

After pleading guilty to five violations of campaign laws, Mr. Stans sought to excuse them as not being "willful" or believed to be violations at the time. Clearly a man in his position should have known what the law was. But beyond this, a sensitivity to the substance as well as appearance of propriety should have steered him away from the acceptance of illegal corporate contributions and the other misdemeanors he has now admitted.

If such lessons are not learned from Watergate, American government and politics can all too easily slide back into the attitudes represented in Mr. Stans's testimony before the Senate Watergate committee. For example, instead of deploring an example of campaign deception, he said, "I am not sure this is the first time that has happened in American politics." Instead of accepting some accountability for funds that allegedly went to a Watergate burglar, he said he told associate Hugh Sloan, "I don't know what's going on in this campaign and I don't think you ought to try to know." At one point he was asked:

"Mr. Stans, do you not think that men who have been honored by the American people as you have ought to have their course of action guided by ethical principles which are superior to the minimum requirements of the criminal laws?"

Such questions get at the heart of the need for a sharp sense of personal responsibility without which all the new campaign legislation will hardly prevent abuses any more than the laws under which Mr. Stans now stands convicted.

Quite properly government agencies like the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Civil Aeronautics Board are now taking up campaign investigations such as those initiated by the Watergate special prosecutor's office. One company is accused of using a \$10 million secret fund for illegal campaign contributions.

Yet the maximum fines for companies already convicted are so comparatively small under the law that their deterrence value is being questioned. Some congressmen are reasonably trying to increase them.

But all the punishment in the world can only do part of the job. The promise of post-Watergate reform lies in the attitude represented by those who have seen that wrong is simply wrong and must not be repeated.

Second try on strip-mining

The Senate has confidently come back with a bill to curb environmental damage from strip-mining that is nearly identical to legislation President Ford pocket-vetoed at the end of the last session.

It seems certain, as well as desirable, that the House will follow the Senate's lead as it takes up its parallel strip-mine bill.

The chief intent of the legislation is to provide for an orderly shift of coal production expansion from the underground Appalachian sites to the strip-mine fields in the Western states of North Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana. The bill is not designed to block such coal-field development. But it does set a federal environmental standard where there is now inconsistent state control.

A new fund, paid for by levies of a few cents a ton on deep-mined and surface-mined coal, will make possible the repair of past damage done to the environment on abandoned sites. New strip-mine permit rules would require mining companies to post bonds, ensuring that the clean-up operation behind the huge coal-digging machines meets new federal standards.

The legislation would protect

the interests of ranchers or other owners of surface land where they can show strip-mine operations would harm livestock or crop activities. Valuable river-bottom land and the federal forests would be given protection — though environmentalists urge that the House close certain loopholes that could undercut landowners' water rights in the West.

In the overall energy-development picture, the costs of the strip-mine rules would not much impede the hoped-for switch from dependency on oil to coal, the country's largest energy resource. The costs of converting coal into gas or other more easily transportable form, such as a water-based slurry (in a water-short region), are bigger inhibiting factors. More immediately, the sorry condition or shortage of rail cars and road beds, and air quality standards which make it difficult to use large quantities of higher-sulfur Western coal, are affecting prospects for marketing strip-mined coal.

In sum, Congress is correct in its assumption that the costs of adequate protection of the environment should be affordable in the new higher-priced era of energy.

'In the nick of time, Myrtle . . . they'll have to put us back'



Money in the moonlight

By Richard L. Strout

Washington America's central banking system has been bouncing around in politics for a good many years. There was, for example, that thunderbolt which Andrew Jackson threw in 1832 when he declared the Bank of the United States "unauthorized by the Constitution, subversive of the rights of the states, and dangerous to the liberties of the people."

It meant that there was no national agency to stretch or contract credit and currency, which in turn meant that every slump might turn into a "panic" as, for example, in 1907. (In that liquidity crisis J. P. Morgan saved the New York Stock Exchange by ordering it to print script, used as emergency money, to be redeemed in full once the panic passed.)

Agrarians demanded cheap and plentiful money, and along came the Greenbackers, and the Populists and William Jennings Bryan with his Cross of Gold Speech in 1896. Thomas Woodrow Wilson, professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton University, denounced Bryan in strong terms.

The scene shifts to 1912 — Christmas. Dr. Wilson has become president of his college, and then governor of New Jersey. At the Democratic presidential convention of 1912, he has been reconciled with Bryan. After 45 ballots, Bryan throws his support, and the nomination, to Wilson.

The ambiguous 1912 plank on the currency issue says that banking should be the servant, not the master, of the people. It could mean anything.

On Dec. 28, 1912, in a world of white, young congressman Carter Glass (D) of Virginia calls on the president-elect at Princeton and explains his new currency ideas. They look suspiciously like a central bank. It would be a place for banks' reserves that could generate or contract credit — a kind of reserve system.

Woodrow Wilson has been non-committal. With the Taft-Roosevelt split he was a shoo-in. He exemplified his statement that the "shoals of candidacy can be passed only by a light boat which carries little

freight." Carter Glass came away persuaded that President Wilson would support his new currency plan. But how about Bryan?

The new President helped fix that up by making Bryan Secretary of State, a sinecure in those happy days, the easiest job in the Cabinet, and Bryan took it on condition that he could continue on the Chautauqua lecture circuit.

Peppery Carter Glass, chairman of the House Banking & Currency Committee, worked on the new bill; Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo worked on Bryan. Bryan felt the government should issue currency, not the banks; the compromise was that the new federal reserve notes should be obligations both of the issuing banks and of the government. It ended a 60-year controversy in one stroke.

(Carter Glass habitually talked out of the corner of his mouth. "Think," said Wilson admiringly on one occasion, "what that man would say if he used his whole mouth!")

Secretary McAdoo sat in the Senate gallery when it approved the currency bill at 7:42 p.m., Dec. 17, 1913. With him was Mrs. Wilson. He was a middle-aged widower. As Gerald T. Dunne tells the story, he had got into the habit of taking the President's daughter, Eleanor, on evening walks from the White House to the Washington Monument. Sometimes he was incompunctible: "One night he began to talk about the currency bill and I was in a panic," she reported. Just the same she preferred monologues about the federal reserve to dancing the turkey trot with the young Army and Navy officers.

Yes, the Secretary of Treasury was in love. But was the Fed a subject that made an adequate basis for romance? As he later recorded in a simple and touching sentence:

"There, seated on a park bench in the evening twilight, I made my confession."

He was successful. For romance, the Fed, or anything else, is adequate. One might remember that in the dull battles about it today.

Mirror of opinion

\$57 billion double standard.

The General Accounting Office in Washington put out a report which was pretty important and rather astonishing. But for some reason it hardly received any national attention.

The GAO — which serves as a watchdog for Congress, auditing federal spending — charged in its report that "cost overruns" on some 269 recent government construction projects have ripped off the taxpayers to the tune of \$57 billion.

The projects, according to the report, were originally supposed to cost \$76 billion, but before they were finished the price tag had nearly doubled, to \$123 billion. And that increase, it stressed, had little to do with inflation; it was mainly the result of add-ons and changes.

And guess what? The GAO discovered that most of the extravagance was for non-military projects. In fact,

although more than three fourths of the projects it audited in the current report were military, over 80 percent of the cost overruns — \$46 billion of the \$57 billion total — were for non-defense items.

Put another way, the 210 military projects audited by the GAO had average overruns of \$62 million, but the 59 non-defense projects it examined ran up extra expenses averaging \$780 million — 15 times as much!

For some strange reason, however, most of the people who used to get terribly angry and excited about the GAO's "cost overrun" reports are now silent. How come? Are extravagance and waste bad only when the Pentagon's brass can be blamed, and to be condoned or shrugged off when civilian bureaucrats are guilty? What do we have here, another double standard? — Boston Herald American

Readers write

Korea and Lincoln

To The Christian Science Monitor:

You mentioned President Lincoln's birthday being the date on which the national referendum was being held in Korea. I would have thought that the referendum was precisely the way to determine the will and preference of the people. The "people" I mean is the entire nation, not a vociferous and privileged segment.

If one would read the Dong-a Ilbo, there is enough criticism and denunciation of government which will be a proof in itself that there is more freedom of press in Korea than most countries situated in similar circumstances. Even President Lincoln had to suspend habeas corpus during the Civil War.

The Republic of Korea has been in a quasi-war condition since the conclusion of the armistice in 1953. There has been no martial law since December, 1972, although you keep on using the term "martial law regime."

It may be easy to criticize other people who find themselves in very difficult international and economic circumstances. I would have thought that Abraham Lincoln would be the first one to appreciate the sacrifices that are demanded when a democracy tries to survive in the face of sustained military violence and severe economic deprivation.

In-shik Chung
Cultural & Information Attache
Washington
Embassy of Korea

To The Christian Science Monitor:

An article in the Monitor reported South Korean dictator Park Chung-hee's announcement of a national referendum to decide if his 1972 martial law constitution should be retained.

However, Americans should know that, three times in the past, the referendum has been Park's fraudulent instrument — rather than a democratic procedure — to circumvent pressures from the citizens and to smooth down criticism abroad. In October, 1972, Park forced upon the people his charter and laws controlling such a referendum, which stipulate a prison term of up to five years for anyone speaking or writing against its proposals. Without freedoms of the press and speech, free debate on the proposals, dismantling of Park's vast secret police system, and assurance of fair and secret ballot, Park's referendum is a sheer mockery of democratic procedure to silence the current criticism in the West.

While no country should interfere with another's internal political affairs, the U.S. Government has an obligation to speak out ultimately against Park's legalized crimes perpetrated on innocent people behind the shield of American protection.

Jai Hyun Lee, PhD
Associated Professor of Journalism
Western Illinois University
Macomb, Ill.

That French-German friendship

By David Mutch

The close relationship between France and West Germany, so new and unusual in an historical sense, has become so accepted these days it deserves a deeper look. It is in fact one of the most stable elements in a Europe troubled by economic problems and unsettled by Britain's uncertainty about remaining in the Common Market.

Despite the importance of good relations between these countries, which have fought each other three times in the last 100 years, the diplomacy that binds them today is definitely not of the grand style. At least not in the traditional sense of that term.

In fact both Frenchmen and Germans say it has become more of a family affair. Under the 1963 German-French friendship treaty, the heads of state and key cabinet officials meet twice yearly. Additional special meetings are held as need arises.

High career officials also meet regularly. They all tend to get to know each other quite well.

"We no longer release a communiqué at the end of each meeting for the press," says a German official.

"You see, now we have an ongoing list of things — longer than you would guess — and we talk about going slower here or faster there. Of course there are disagreements, and these make the headlines. But for us the important thing is that there are always compromises, always adjustments, because the treaty says we are to find solutions to our problems."

The key element of the relationship appears to be a mutual understanding of each other's domestic political problems. In France, for example, because of Communist influence in labor, management and unions hardly talk to each other, whereas in Germany labor for 25 years has had an active voice in management of business. Also, French citizens are more prone to accept inflationary trends than are Germans.

These differences make it difficult to harmonize production and money-

The MIAs

To The Christian Science Monitor:

It is the cruellest deception to imply that our government has any genuine concern for those now listed as missing in action in Indo-China. During the past year, when I was a correspondent in Vietnam, the point of effective concern was passed.

Our government was concerned enough to do what was needed to get back the remains of the 23 dead fliers who had been accounted for. It pressured the Saigon regime into making a show of implementing the Paris agreement. Saigon agreed to go ahead with prisoner exchanges with the PRG (Provisional Revolutionary Government). In return, North Vietnam released the remains of the last Americans whose whereabouts were known.

That was in March, 1974. Since then, the government has made not even the slightest gesture of moving toward implementing the now two-year-old agreement.

In practical terms, the search for the missing — those missing in the southern half of Vietnam, certainly — cannot be carried out until the fighting ends. Among other things, the Saigon Air Force has shown a propensity for bombing areas in the PRG zone designated for various agreement-related activities, such as prisoner exchanges, which required the PRG to lower their anti-aircraft defenses.

In political terms, the missing in action are the last concrete stake the U.S. has in the agreement. The PRG and DRV cannot be expected to free the U.S. from its last tie to the agreement while their own people suffer daily because of U.S. refusal to live up to promises made in that agreement.

As for "sightings" in Cambodia, it is both political and practical nonsense to suggest that the North Vietnamese are going to solve our problems in Cambodia. Those problems will have to be worked out with the Cambodian resistance.

Only when we cut the umbilical cord to the regimes of Thieu in Saigon and Lon Nol in Phnom Penh — regimes whose continued existence depends on the continuation of the war — will there be any chance of peace and of helping the MIA families find out about their loved ones. To pretend otherwise is to abuse their grief by making it an excuse for the continuation of a disastrous policy.

John Spragens Jr.
Sweetwater, Texas

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.